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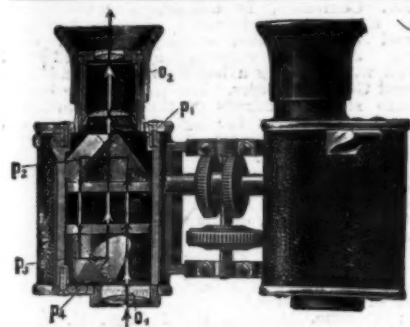
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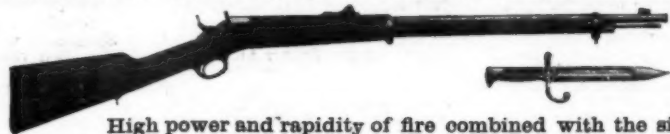


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## NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House commenced the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill on Thursday, March 24, and completed on Friday, April 1, after intervals of attention to other matters. In introducing it Mr. Boutelle said: "I have participated in a more or less active way in the preparation of fourteen annual appropriation bills for the Naval establishment, and I can truthfully say that upon all of the other bills preceding this, in the aggregate, there has not been expended a tithe of the thought and care and labor that has been given to this bill. The members of my committee have attended its sessions day after day when their physical condition required that they should have been at their homes."

Not only was the appropriation increased but 2,000 men added to the enlisted force of the Navy.

Able speeches on the bill were made by Mr. Meyer, of Louisiana, Mr. Dayton, Mr. Fox, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Osborn, M. De Graffesreid, Mr. Bartholdt, Mr. Belford, and others. There was also a running fire of debate over various amendments offered. The following amendments were accepted:

"And the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and empowered to use any part of the share of money heretofore or herein appropriated for arming or equipping the Naval Militia forces of the State of Michigan in repairing the damage to the Yantic caused by collision during her transportation from the Boston Navy Yard to Michigan as the Secretary may deem proper and advisable."

Add to the paragraph the following:

"Machine plant, Naval Station, Fort Royal, S. C.: Machine tools to properly equip the plant for repairing engines, boilers, etc., of United States Naval Vessels, \$50,000."

"The Secretary if the Navy is authorized to contract for the construction at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., of a building suitable for use as an armory, at a cost not to exceed \$300,000; a boathouse, at a cost not to exceed \$300,000; a power house, at a cost not to exceed \$100,000; four double houses for officers' quarters, at a cost not to exceed \$60,000, and for grading, electric light wiring, removing old buildings, and preparing plans, at a cost not to exceed \$90,000; and the sum of \$500,000 is hereby appropriated toward the construction of the public works herein authorized."

The appropriation for the increase of the Navy was so amended as to double the number of torpedo boats, the paragraph as amended reading as follows:

"That for the purpose of further increasing the Naval establishment of the United States the President is hereby authorized to have constructed by contract three seagoing coast-line battleships designed to carry the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance upon a displacement of about 11,000 tons, to have the highest practicable speed for vessels of their class, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not exceeding \$3,000,000 each, one of said battleships to be named the Maine; and 12 torpedo-boat destroyers of about 350 tons displacement, and 12 torpedo boats of about 150 tons displacement, to have the highest practicable speed, and to cost in all, exclusive of armament, not exceeding \$4,680,000, and one gunboat to take the place of the U. S. S. Michigan, to cost, exclusive of armament, not more than \$200,000, said gunboat to be constructed on the Great Lakes or their connecting waters."

The amount appropriated for armor and armament and the ordnance outfit of the torpedo boats was increased to \$5,662,000.

In the course of the discussion, Mr. Foss, of Illinois, gave a glowing account of the achievements of our Navy and said:

"I represent a district in the middle West, about midway between the Allegheny Mountains on the east and the Rocky Mountains on the west, over which no cannon shot from any man-of-war upon the seaboard has found its way, yet the people of my district are fully as much interested in building up the American Navy as their more exposed brethren along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. What is true of the Seventh Congressional district of Illinois is undoubtedly true of all the districts of this country."

Never in our history has the American Navy been nearer to the hearts of the people than at this hour. In silence and in sorrow the American people for many days have been looking toward Havana, where sleep their "unreturning brave;" but to-day, in silence more portentous, their eyes are fixed upon the American Navy, the defender of the living and the guardian of the honor of the dead.

Let us rebuild the American merchant marine and restore it to its former state of national greatness, where it will again send a thrill of pride along the vertebrae of every American citizen. The American merchant marine and the American Navy; the one to bear our commerce and the other to protect it!

The maintenance of our foreign policy depends primarily and fundamentally upon the strength of our arm upon the sea. But let us remember that a weak power has seldom, if ever, been able to secure arbitration as against a strong one. It is not likely that England would have arbitrated the Venezuelan boundary question unless our Government had stepped in and called upon her to do so. There is one thing that will always force arbitration, and that is national prowess. (Applause.)

Mr. Peters said: "Mr. Chairman, is it possible that any argument is needed to convince this House that our Navy ought to be strengthened? All the nations of the earth, even the most insignificant, are increasing their navies. Shall we fall behind in the march of progress? Can anyone deny that our vast and increasing commerce must be protected? Can we afford to fail in maintaining our dignity before the world? We ought with as much alacrity and unanimity to vote for this bill as we voted for that fifty millions for the President. That appropriation may have been a mistake, because it should

have been one hundred millions instead of fifty. This may be a mistake only because it is inadequate. Let us no longer hang our heads in shame at the mention of our Navy, but build one commensurate with the greatness of our nation. I am as much in favor of this bill as I am opposed to any appropriation for increasing the standing Army. An efficient Navy and strong coast defenses will give us dignity in the eyes of the world and protect us from foreign encroachments. It is but obedience to nature's first law of self-defense. A large and expensive Army can serve no purpose whatever, except as a menace to our own people. A standing Army does not insure peace; it has the opposite effect of inciting hatred and violence. The protection we need is against foreign invaders, and only a Navy is effective for that purpose. In emergencies we need only to call upon our citizens. They are always ready. The American volunteer is as good a soldier as ever trod the field of battle." (Applause.)

Mr. Boutelle said: "If my advice were asked regarding the best interests of this country as to naval expenditures, I would ask that the number of ships we have authorized be doubled. (Applause.) And I would find my ample justification for that advice in the fact that to-day, while it is conceded that we can build in our own country, from American materials, by the strong right arms and with the skilled mechanism of our own workmen, the finest, the fleetest, and the most powerful ships, and the most invulnerable armor in the world, we are humiliated by the spectacle that agents of the United States are to-day, as I have stated, ransacking Europe to buy inferior ships at an enormous price. I want to see the work carried on here. I want the flag to be defended by American ships, built by American workmen, and manned by American sailors." (Applause.)

Mr. Handy said: "One great element of strength of the American Navy, if ever we come into conflict with the Navy of any other nation, will be found in the superior accuracy of our gunners. Our Navy may be, so far as strength on paper is concerned, about on a par in certain respects with the Navy of Spain; but if ever there comes a conflict between one of our ships and a Spanish ship, the superiority of the gunnery of our men will be certain to tell, and will be far more than sufficient to overbalance."

In the debate on Friday, Mr. Underwood moved to amend the bill by adding \$25,000 for the establishment of a coaling station at Fort Morgan in Mobile harbor. He said:

"At Mobile Harbor there are already Government fortifications. Mobile bay is a large bay, completely landlocked, except the entrance to the harbor, three miles broad. With these guns commanding this entrance, no hostile fleet could possibly enter the harbor or interfere with the coaling station. No purchase of new land is required. All that is necessary is that the Government should put up a suitable number of docks in order that coal may be placed there for the supply of vessels that may come to receive it."

The amendment was ruled out on a point of order. Mr. Cannon offered an amendment which he thus explained:

"The three battleships can not be placed in commission by any means whatever short of three years. So that if this amendment is adopted, instead of authorizing three battleships that will cost \$15,000,000, it authorizes one that will cost \$5,000,000; and if it is adopted, instead of authorizing six torpedo-boat destroyers and six torpedo boats that will cost \$2,300,000, it doubles the number of torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers and increases the appropriation \$2,300,000, while it decreases the expense carried by the bill by \$10,000,000 represented by the two battleships."

"I honestly believe, if we do have a war, long before the battleships can become completed they would either be shown to be obsolete or their method of construction would be so changed that the Government, with a strong hand, would repudiate the contract and pay damages and abandon them. I say, build twice as many torpedo-boat destroyers, twice as many torpedo boats—if necessary, more. They can be built, working stress in the shipyards of the country, in from three to eight months, as I am informed at the Navy Department."

Mr. Norton, of Ohio: "They can be completed before the Kearsarge and Kentucky can be completed."

Mr. Cannon: "Yes; before the Kearsarge and Kentucky can be finished. That is all there is of it. Most gentlemen here believe that within a week's time we shall be at war with one of the powers of the earth. Now, what does that mean? It already has meant \$50,000,000 of emergency appropriation. It means additional taxation that will bring in \$100,000,000 a year. It means that we are to borrow at least \$500,000,000. Let the amount be a thousand millions, if necessary, but let us not authorize the expenditure of a single dollar, unless to equip ourselves for the fight that seems to be just in front of us. And the reason I do not want to join in authorizing three battleships is that long before they can be launched, let alone completed, the war will be over and I fear the battleships will be obsolete."

In reply, Mr. Boutelle called attention to the fact that the battleships we now have were ordered when no war was in prospect and simply upon the principle of providing for the emergencies of the future. He added:

"There is not a man within the sound of my voice on this floor who does not know that but for that provision, and for the strength afforded by these battleships to-day, we would be in no position to raise our voice or to maintain the attitude of dignity which this nation owes to itself even against the feeble war power of Spain. (Applause.)

"We do not expect, and ought not to expect, that the world is to come to an end in a week or a month or in a few days. We have had demonstrated to us beyond all question, we have had it burned into our very souls for the last few months, that the Congress of the United States has been absolutely derelict in its duty in not strengthening our Naval power far beyond its present condition. (Applause.)

"At this very hour there are forty-two great battleships being constructed by the nations of the world. Are we to have no part in this matter? Is the United States to lie dormant, and silent, and let itself be outstripped by all the foreign powers of the earth, no matter how insignificant? England, France, Germany, and the great nations of the earth to-day are making these preparations far in excess of those that we propose."

"But gentlemen tell us that they will rely solely and entirely upon one branch of our Naval force; and what is that branch? They would depend, Mr. Chairman, upon torpedo boats, a class of vessels many of which can not cross the ocean without a convoy, that can not blockade or capture the ports of any great power of the world—simply an auxiliary class of Naval vessels, that, in the consensus of the judgment of the great Naval experts of the world, and whose judgment in matters of Naval construction and defense is entitled to the highest consideration, declare incapable of furnishing the war power of any nation, or of becoming more than an auxiliary portion of a great Navy."

"The history of the Naval affairs of the world shows that the great Naval battles were fought and victories were gained by the heavy fighting line. The achievements of Nelson, of Hull, of Farragut, and the other

great Commanders—the whole history of Naval warfare, in fact—illustrates the fact that while all kinds of vessels have been utilized for Naval purposes, the great battles in which the sea power of nations has been established have been won by the great ships of the line of battle. Now, we ask this House to authorize the construction of three of these great battleships for the use of the United States, and we believe that the House will enthusiastically consent to that request."

Mr. Hillborn called attention to the fact that England was expending \$127,750,000, Russia \$83,333,400, and Germany \$95,000,000 for strengthening their several navies and all are building battleships; 60 per cent. of the German expenditure being for those vessels.

"England, with her immense budget, has now in course of construction nine of the largest battleships that were ever built. We are building nothing but eleven and twelve thousand ton vessels. She builds nothing less than 15,000 tons now. She has three nearly completed, she has three in an advanced stage of completion, and she has three that she commenced this year. Since her budget has passed she is going to lay down three more. And let me tell you this: She would have advanced much more rapidly except for the fact that the armor plate establishments in England cannot furnish armor plate fast enough. We do not build large battleships because our harbors are not as deep and spacious as those of Europe. And another reason is that we have limited clear down to the last degree the amount that we shall expend on building these ships."

In answer to the statement that the value of the battleship had never been proved in any actual Naval engagement, Mr. Cummings said:

"This, Mr. Chairman, is untrue. The contest at the Yalu River was between battleships and cruisers, and the Japanese, owning cruisers, commanded by Japanese officers, overpowered the Chinese, who were fighting a battleship commanded by American and German officers. But the Chinese battleship, although struck hundreds of times by shell and solid shot, withdrew from the fight without capture. The value of battleships was so well demonstrated in this engagement that to-day the Emperor of Japan has a battleship in process of construction in nearly every first-class shipyard, in Europe and America; six battleships in the Navy Yards of England, two in France, and several in Germany. Now, the Japanese is an economic Government, as economic in its way as the American nation, and if it did not know the value of battleships by practical demonstration it would not now be pouring out its money like water into foreign countries for the construction of these ships."

Mr. Ball: Commo. Melville, Chief Engr. U. S. N., I understand stated that—

"The battle of the Yalu—so called—to my mind proves nothing. There was no battle; there was but a slaughter of Chinamen. We must wait for a battle of the modern giants, who can and do fight, to show the value of our modern fighting machines. As to our Navy at present, in personnel and material, I am proud to say that, man for man, ship for ship, far for far, and gun for gun, America has not her superior in the world."

"The gentleman is aware of that?"

Mr. Cummings: The Chief Engineer of the Navy is the Chief of the Engineer Department of the Navy and not of the fighting force. Engineers do not command battleships. The gentleman from Illinois said it will take three years. I answer, on the authority of Charles H. Cramp, it will take only two years. Now, Mr. Chairman, having demonstrated, as I believe, the utility of these battleships, and knowing as I do that no nation on the face of the earth has ever yet arrived at the flood tide of commercial prosperity and civilization that did not have a large Navy, I hope the House will decide that it is not only for the interest of Congress but for the interest of the whole country to sanction an increase of our Naval force by building two battleships at this time for the American Navy. (Applause.)

Mr. Pearce, of Missouri, made a vigorous speech in favor of a broader national policy. He said:

"Why, Mr. Chairman, you might as well endeavor to dam up the mighty Mississippi with a bundle of straw as to isolate the restless energies of the American people from the great movements of civilization that are going on about them."

"The organic principle of their existence is the principle of progress. But even if they could turn back upon themselves and be content with the achievements already attained, yet the preservation of their existing commercial and political status demands the institution of a maritime power sufficient to compel the respect of the world and to successfully resist the encroachments of competing nations. That which is called the code of international law was instituted by Governments which have the power of enforcing diplomacy with fleets and armies. Power lies at the basis of all conventions for arbitration. There is no forum, and there never has been a forum, in which a weak and helpless nation of itself and by itself can be or ever has been assured of just treatment in its international relations."

Mr. Simpson told the story of the Spanish Armada to show how the heavy ships of the Spaniards were defeated by the lighter and more easily handled vessels of the English fleet.

"They attacked each end of their opponents' line, and easily escaped from the pursuit made against them. And when the Spanish Captains sought to render assistance to each other when embarrassed by the onslaught of the lighter ships of the enemy, they fouled each other and became more of a terror than the enemy."

He was in favor of more torpedo boats. Finally the paragraph in the Naval bill providing for the increase of the Navy was so amended as to provide for 12 torpedo-boat destroyers of about 350 tons displacement and 12 of about 150 tons displacement instead of six of each.

An amendment to increase the number of battleships to four and to add two armored cruisers to cost \$5,000,000, exclusive of armament, was lost. Mr. Foote, who presented it, said:

"Mr. Chairman, three weeks ago \$500,000 was paid for a yacht to be utilized as a torpedo boat, and the other day we purchased tug boats which have been robbed of their vocation of pulling the peaceful barge, and they are now to patrol the coast and protect us from a fifth-rate nation. We have been buying pleasure boats that have only been used to the pop of the champagne cork, and it is proposed to send them out into the ocean, where they may hear the roar of cannon. Mr. Chairman, to-day the flag of the United States is floating half-mast high over what was once powerful battleship, and the filth and slime of a foreign harbor is to-day the grave of men who died in the service of that flag. No more beautiful, no more mutely eloquent, appeal has ever been made to the people of the United States than the flag that floats half-mast high on the battleship Maine."

"It calls to you gentlemen, it calls to every patriotic American citizen, to give us a policy that shall force respect for the Stars and Stripes; that shall teach the nations of the earth that the Stars and Stripes are a guaranty of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness and that we will command that respect, if need be, not in the soft tones of diplomacy, but in the roar of cannon."



"Misfortune will certainly fall upon the land where the wealth of the tax-gatherer, or the greedy gambler in stocks, stands in public estimation above the uniform of the brave man who sacrifices his life, health or fortune to the defense of his country."—*Jomini.*

#### SOUNDING THE LONG ROLL.

In 1864 Spain sent a squadron of seven vessels, mounting 211 guns, to punish the Peruvians for the maltreatment of Spanish subjects. The Peruvians had nothing on the water with which to oppose this force, but Chili came to her aid with three vessels, the *Esmeralda*, carrying 42 smooth-bores; the *Victoria*, a small one-gun monitor; and the *Loa*, a diminutive *Merrimac* plated with iron and mounting two 68-pounders. The *Esmeralda* met the Spanish gunboat *Cavandago* (three guns) and captured her in twenty minutes without the loss of a man. The Spaniards fired only three shots. They had two men killed and fourteen wounded. The loss of *Cavandago*, followed by the capture of an armored launch, so chagrined the Spanish Admiral, Pareja, that he blew out his brains in his cabin.

Admiral Nunez, who succeeded Pareja, then gallantly assailed the defenseless Valparaiso, where not a single gun was mounted except a few saluting pieces. Not a shot was fired from the town and the inhabitants promptly evacuated it. This Spanish Admiral, in spite of the protests of the foreign men-of-war in the harbor, threw from 2,000 to 3,000 shells into it from his fleet of six vessels. The Spanish gunnery was so wretched that little damage was done, except by fire, which destroyed \$10,000,000 worth of neutral goods. It was a most wanton piece of barbarity, for if the Spaniards had had a landing force they could have taken the town without firing a shot.

The gallant Nunez next assaulted the city of Callao, which taught him the difference between an open town and one that was adequately defended. In four or five hours the Spanish squadron was badly used up and was glad to crawl back to Spain as best it could in its crippled condition. The *Villa de Madrid*, 56 guns, got a shot in her steam chest and was towed out of action; the *Berenguela*, 36 guns, had a hole twenty feet square knocked into her near the water line by an exploding shell and crawled out of range to repair damages.

The ammunition in two other Spanish vessels gave out after a two hours' fight, and they had to retire, one of them having been twice on fire in the neighborhood of the magazine. This left two vessels, the *Numancia*, ironclad, and the *Almanza*. Two hours later these two vessels ceased their fire and withdrew, the Chilians firing at them until they were beyond range. The Spanish loss is not exactly known, but is supposed to have been about 200. Comdr. Rodgers, U. S. N., estimated the loss of the Chilians at 80, though others give a larger number. No serious damage was done to either ships or forts by the fire, beyond that named. The Spaniards then withdrew discomfited from the Pacific, being short of stores and ammunition and with their vessels foul for want of docking. They had established a base at the Chincha Islands, but they had no facilities for repair.

This chapter from Spanish history will serve to give some indication of what we may expect if the opportunity should favor Spain. There is this essential difference, however; the Chilians were obliged to content themselves with driving off the Spaniards and had no redress for the injuries they suffered. With us every dollar of damage would be chalked up against Spain and could be collected, and would be if the spirit of those who consider the Maine incident of trifling importance did not rule the country.

Spain has shared in the movement of Naval progress and is far more formidable in ships and guns than she was in 1864, but not relatively. We have no reason to suppose that her sailors are better, though it may be that the use of range finders may improve their gunnery. Still the personnel factor will tell, and that is always in favor of the American. The Spaniard has never distinguished himself on the sea where the personal equation is so important.

Concentration and bold and rapid movements are the essentials of success. If the Navy is obliged to listen to every wail that comes from our long and exposed Atlantic seacoast and divide itself in the attempt to cover too much territory, its strength may be fatally weakened. Whether our seacoast defenses are adequate or not we must trust to them, leaving the Navy free for its mission of bold action at sea. Who loses pays, and the bill of damage, however great, will have to be liquidated in some way by the defeated party.

There is fortunately a limit to the capacity of a vessel for steaming and bombarding. The Italians exhausted their ammunition at Lissa, as the Spaniards did at Callao, and nearly ran out of coal. When the signal to cease fire was sounded for the English squadron at Alexandria, the *Inflexible* had only ten rounds apiece for her heavy guns and the Sultan had not enough ammunition for more than another hour. In the battle of the Yalu both Chinese and Japanese ran short of ammunition. The expenditure of ammunition with modern guns is much more rapid than with the old guns and the amount carried relatively smaller. Good gunnery and coolness in action will prevent the waste of ammunition. It is important not only to have an abundance of ammunition, but to see that there is a proper supply for each description of gun.

But what preparation are we making to meet the Spaniards on land? We may say that they can never reach our shores in transports with the Navy defending

them, but there is only one certain thing in war and that is uncertainty. We cannot expect that in the chapter of a thousand accidents that characterize war we shall draw all the prizes and our enemies the blanks. The Spaniards have not less than 75,000 men in Cuba. They are not their best soldiers, but there are better in Spain and transports carrying troops are reported to be hastening to Havana.

Leaving out of the consideration colonial wars and the wars with the South American States, Spain has occupied more time in war during the present century than any nation of Europe except Turkey. She has fought with England, with France, with Portugal, and with her own rebellious Carlists. Her soldiers and her generals are not lacking in experience and there are other reasons than military inefficiency to account for her difficulties in Cuba, though Spain's record in this respect is not a brilliant one. Wellington in Spain declared that when a fight was in prospect, he had to make exactly such a disposition of his own forces as though he had no Spanish contingent, as they invariably fled when a battle opened. Every Spanish colony on our continent won its independence from old Spain.

The channel between Cuba and our own coast is not a wide one, and it is not best to be too confident of unvarying success at sea. What has Congress done thus far to provide us with additional military force? Nothing. Our regular Army is still throttled with the restriction on enlistment and the single battalion organization and the Militia are controlled by a system of laws as antiquated as the spontoon with which they are still supposed to be armed.

Even what is proposed for our regular Army by the bill now before the House is entirely inadequate. It is proposed to wait for a declaration of war by Congress before giving our Army the modern organization it should have at once and without an instant's delay whether we have war or peace. Who is responsible for this folly? Are our authorities at Washington so ill informed as not to know that war comes without declaration—that there is no sharp dividing line between the time when peace reigns, and we have no need of men at arms and the time when the enemy are at our throats? Did our Southern brethren wait for a declaration of war before firing on Fort Sumter and seizing upon all Government property in the Southern States, including forts and guns?

Sherman and Gordon Granger and others who read the signs of the times in the early days of 1861 begged and pleaded with the authorities at Washington to prepare for the coming emergency and pleaded in vain; indeed, were treated with scant courtesy. Again men of experience plead for proper preparation, and what is the answer? A bill that makes a pretense of giving a three battalion organization to the infantry, but withholds it in reality. Shall we never learn that the transition from peace to war is an affair of minutes, and that in war promptness of action is everything? It is Spain to-day; it may be a far more formidable antagonist tomorrow. Even to meet Spain we are not yet prepared.

#### CAMPAIGN PLANS.

While the campaign plans which are being considered by the Army and Navy Defense Board and other officers are guarded with great secrecy, it is known that it is proposed, according to present plans, in the event of an outbreak of hostilities, to land in Cuba an army of invasion very early in the expected conflict. The troops which will be ordered to the general rendezvous at Chickamauga National Park will undergo constant and thorough drill in tactics, and from the concentrated force will be selected the regiments considered best adapted to do effective work in Cuba. All the regular troops are fitted for this service, barring only their liability to become incapacitated from the climate and diseases of Cuba. The National Guards will be subjected to thorough inspections to determine their varying degrees of efficiency. As many trained colored troops as possible, both regulars and Militia, will be utilized on account of their comparative immunity from the evil effects of the Cuban climate. When the picked troops have been finally selected and drilled as a homogeneous organization, the plans for the reduction of Havana will be quickly carried into effect. Mere display, the idea of our exploiting our armed strength as a man puts on a hideous mask, thinking somebody will run away in fear, is preposterous. The situation is most serious. Both Spain and the United States are making heroic preparations for war. There is nothing in the situation to lead one to think war can be averted. It is expected and prepared for, is probably near at hand. The next orders to the troops will be for a general movement for active service in the South and on the coast. They may not be issued until the effect of the President's promised message to Congress on Monday has decided our position. Of course, if the situation in the meantime should take a more serious turn, the troops would move immediately.

As previously stated in the "Journal," all the troops east of Denver are fully prepared to move in any direction at an hour's notice. The general plans of the Department contemplate the concentration of the greater part of the regular military force and of the National Guards, which may be called out, at Chickamauga Park, Tenn. Co-operation by the Cuban insurgents is anticipated, but is not relied upon as a necessary element in the situation.

The first States that will be called upon to furnish troops to co-operate with those of the Army in the event of hostilities, it is understood, will be New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio and Illinois, which the War Department regards as being the best equipped for prompt service. If the entire force from these States were called into service it would aggregate in round numbers 39,577 officers and men and constitutes the cream of the National Guard force. These troops will, it is believed, be armed with Winchester and Lee-Metford rifles of .30 caliber. The force above mentioned may, in all probability, be concentrated with regular

troops for service in Cuba, together with some of the Southern colored State troops. National Guard from other States will also be called upon, according to the present plans, to perform duty in harbor forts.

National Guard organizations at the present time cannot pay too much attention to supplying themselves with essentials for the field, often overlooked. Men should be provided with stout, broad-soled shoes, flannel shirts like those in the Army, woolen socks and a change of underwear. Each man should have these in his locker at the armory now.

Commandants of regiments should see to it that they have a competent Commissary, Quartermaster and Medical Department. The commissary in many instances has been overlooked, and the most prominent regiment in the 1st Brigade of New York, for example, has been without a commissary for close on a year. In such times as this, every detail of organization should be complete, and any commandant who has not the time to give to his organization should resign.

Within the past few days mounted organizations and mounted officers, alive to the situation, have been getting the refusal on horses that would be needed, in the event of active service, and those who may have neglected this should lose no time in making arrangements for mounts.

Officers' messes have also been organized, and a mess kit procured in live organizations, and a wagon train provided for by live Quartermasters. Muster rolls and records should also receive careful attention, too. Some of the Springfield rifles issued lack gun slings, and some officers have not yet been supplied with blankets in New York organizations, and doubtless elsewhere.

#### MOVING THE ARMY.

The principal rendezvous for the Army in the South in the event of serious developments in the present situation will be at Chickamauga National Park, Tenn. A decision to this effect was reached at the War Department on Monday. Several days before, Brig. Gen. Graham, commanding the Department of the South, was requested by Secretary Alger to secure suitable camping grounds for troops in the South and the decision of the Department was in accordance with Gen. Graham's recommendations. Gen. Graham is now making an inspection tour through his Department and will make recommendations for other rendezvous at different points. On account of the scarcity of the water supply at Key West and Tortugas the orders to the 25th Inf. were changed on Monday directing the regiment to proceed to Chickamauga and make a temporary encampment.

The intention is to remove them to Dry Tortugas, according to the original plan, as soon as possible, and it is expected that ample provision for a water supply at that point will be made within a few days. An evaporator with a capacity of 50,000 gallons per day is being sent to Key West, and water boats carrying from 50,000 to 100,000 gallons each are engaged in taking water from Tampa for the cisterns at Tortugas. If this supply is found to be insufficient an evaporator will be sent to Tortugas in addition to the one consigned to Key West. The 25th Inf. will be ordered to Tortugas some time next week and a battery of artillery is also slated to be shortly sent thither, to man the temporary fortifications with converted rifles and rapid fire guns which are to be speedily erected there.

It is stated at the War Department that the 11th Inf. will probably be sent on almost immediately after its arrival at Jefferson Barracks, to Chickamauga. The Park, containing about 11,000 acres, is a Government reservation and no expense will attend its occupancy by the troops. Its railway facilities are of the best, being on the direct railway line of communication with all sections of the country, and it is less than a hundred miles from Atlanta, the headquarters of the Department of the Gulf, and the future headquarters of the Army, upon the outbreak of hostilities in the South. The Park has a healthful climate at all seasons and an abundant water supply, and its topography is adapted to military evolutions on an extended scale. There is ample tenting ground for fully 50,000 men.

The Quartermaster General this week issued to the service for trial in infantry, cavalry and artillery companies 100 of the new dull brown canvas uniforms approved by Maj. Gen. Miles. The material is of light weight and is suitable alike for wear in warm climates, and with heavy underwear in cold weather. The dress coat is rather long and the fatigue coat is a shorter garment of the same material. The hat resembles that used by the Continental Army during the Revolution, except that it is turned up on one side instead of three. Leggings are a conspicuous part of the uniform for all arms of the service. On the coat sleeves of each uniform above the chevrons appears the coat of arms of the United States in the same color as the proper chevron.

Orders were issued by the War Department on Monday for the shipment of two military balloons from Fort Logan, Col., to Fort Wadsworth. The balloons will be used in making observations seaward from Sandy Hook to give warning of the approach of hostile vessels. Two balloons of the same kind will be sent to Boston. The balloons are equipped with telephones, by means of which messages can be sent to the forts with which they are connected and thence by telegraph to all the coast fortifications to which information is desired to be sent. Brig. Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, reports that very rapid progress is being made at all points along the coast under his recent allotment of about \$100,000 for signal work.

Lieut. Gen. Schofield, retired, formerly commanding the Army, is in Washington and has been given office accommodations in one of the rooms of the Inspector General's Department in the State, War and Navy building. He is frequently in conference with Secretary Alger in reference to the formation of the proposed Volunteer Reserve Army, of which he has been appointed Commander-in-Chief. It is believed that Congress will give the necessary authority for carrying out the scheme.

The Quartermaster's Department of the Army this week invited bids for constructing officers' quarters, non-commissioned staff officers' quarters and storehouses for a two-company post at Seattle, Wash. Building will commence as soon as possible. Bids will be advertised for in about two weeks for building quarters and barracks for one and two-company artillery posts at about twenty-five points on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coast.

Drawings of the new rapid-fire guns which the Ordnance Department of the Army has purchased in Europe arrived this week and were shipped to the coast defense points where they are to be mounted. This enables the officers of the Corps of Engineers to put the finishing touches on the emplacements that there may be no delay in mounting the guns when they arrive at the posts.



A bill has been introduced in the Ohio Legislature to appropriate \$1,000,000 to put Ohio on a war footing.

Both Houses of the General Assembly of Iowa on April 2 passed a bill appropriating \$500,000 to be used in case of war, the money to be placed at the disposition of the Government.

Brig. Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, received last Saturday another allotment from the \$50,000,000 appropriation for the National defense, and lost no time in extending therewith his contracts for mining material for submarine defense. Deliveries of this material are being made almost every day.

People in St. Petersburg are curious as to the projects of Charles H. Cramp, the shipbuilder of Philadelphia, who is now at the Russian capital. He maintains the closest secrecy and explains that his two secretaries and large force of typewriters, etc., are necessary to keep up his correspondence with Philadelphia. Rumors connect his presence in St. Petersburg with the large Russian appropriation for building new Naval vessels.

Eight hundred Milwaukee newboys waving American flags and headed by the Milwaukee "Journal's" Newboys' Band, marched to the dock where the Gresham was moored. Capt. Davis invited the boys on board the cutter, and in a short address thanked them for the patriotic spirit shown. Three rousing cheers were given for the ship and her Captain, officers and crew, and the boys and thousands of spectators joined in singing "America."

Adml. Irwin was among the witnesses before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which is making a thorough inquiry into the Maine disaster. His testimony was regarded as important in meeting the contention of the Spanish Commission that a mine did not explode under the Maine, as no dead fish were found in the harbor. Adml. Irwin is an expert on torpedoes and submarine explosions, and he told the committee that he never knew fish to be killed by such explosions.

Quite a number of changes have taken place among the officers of the Baltimore by reason of her being ordered from the Pacific to the Asiatic Station. P. A. Surg. F. A. Hesler is detached and ordered home. Lieut. A. G. Winterhalter and Ensign H. E. Smith have been ordered to the Bennington. Naval Cadets Lozer, Burt, Wurtsbaugh, McArthur, Kearney and Wettengel have been detached and ordered to the Naval Academy for final graduation. Lieut. F. H. Holmes arrived Honolulu by the Doric on March 19 as the relief of Lieut. Elliott, who is navigator of the Baltimore. Ensign N. E. Irwin, who is accompanied by his wife, also came to the Baltimore by the same steamer, and Gunner Thompson reported for duty on the Baltimore. Adml. Miller's flag will be hoisted on the Bennington, to which Adml. Miller and his staff, Lieut. T. S. Rodgers and Lieut. Philip Andrews have been transferred. Lieut. Elliott went on the Baltimore as an additional officer and will return home from there.

There is a feeling abroad in the Navy, and to a hardly less extent in the Army, which must be reckoned with. It grows out of the doubt whether there are any ties of human sympathy that vibrate in common between the men behind the gun and the men of civilian sympathies and alien interests, whose orders they must obey. The heart of every man who has the instinct of the soldier has been stirred to its profoundest depth by the loss of the Maine. Such men are not content to see this accident accepted as of a matter of minor importance in our controversy with Spain, and treated as though the men who are every hour putting their lives in jeopardy for the honor of the flag are of no consequence. The tears they shed are for their dead comrades, buried in alien graveyards, and they believe that the one important question before the country is to determine who should be held responsible for their deaths. It is in the power of the President to accept or reject the verdict of the Court of Inquiry in the case of the Maine. If he accepts it, something more is logically required of him than a mild suggestion that he leaves the question involved the good policy of Spain. Rather should he declare in the language of Gen. Grant: "If Spain cannot redress these outrages, we will."

Comdr. Richardson Clover, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence, has, at his own request, been ordered to sea duty as Commander of the gunboat Bancroft, which it is proposed to assign to the fleet at Key West. Comdr. Clover has been particularly active in securing information respecting Spain's condition and his views have had much weight with other members of the Strategic Board. His assignment to the Key West fleet, however, is most important, as his general information respecting the Spanish Navy, together with his acquaintance with the plan of campaign against Cuba, prepared by the Strategic Board, will enable him to aid Capt. W. T. Sampson, the Commander-in-Chief of the fleet, in executing the programme decided upon. No decision has been reached as to Comdr. Clover's successor, but it is the wish of Secretary Long that an officer shall be obtained thoroughly familiar with the intelligence feature of the Navy. Lieut. Comdr. Richard Wainwright, who has just been relieved from the wreck of the Maine, is spoken of as Comdr. Clover's successor. Lieut. Comdr. Wainwright was chief of the Office of Naval Intelligence before Comdr. Clover took hold and would undoubtedly be a worthy successor of the present incumbent.

The Senate bill to promote the efficiency of the Militia, S. 818, was reported by Mr. Hawley March 31 with an amendment to Sec. 10, which now reads as follows: "Sec. 10. That whenever a state of war exists, or is imminent, between the United States and any foreign power, or in case of rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, it shall be lawful for the President to call forth such number of the organized Militia of any State or States, or of the District of Columbia, as he may deem necessary, and to issue his orders for that purpose to the Governor or Governors thereof, or to any officer or officers of the organized Militia for such number of such Militia as the President may think proper, and he may in time of peace accept from the Governor of any State or Territory such number of organized Militia as may be offered for the purpose of united instruction and discipline, with or without troops of the regular establishment, whenever proper appropriation therefor shall have been made, and such troops when so accepted shall be deemed to be in the service of the United States during the period for which their services have been tendered by the Governor and accepted by the President." This is substantially the law as it exists now, according to the interpretations of the courts, but the enactment of this measure will set at rest the speculations of the constitutional hair splitters who have their doubts as to the power of the President over the Militia.

# ADDITIONAL ARMY ORDERS.

G. O. 11, APRIL 1, 1898, D. COLUMBIA.

1st Lieut. J. Franklin Bell, 7th Cav., having reported in compliance with par. 9, S. O. No. 46, Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., is announced at Acting Judge Advocate of the Department, relieving Capt. Edwin F. Glenn, 25th Inf., to whom he will report for the records and property pertaining to that office.

By command of Brig. Gen. Merriam:

THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

Leave for three days is granted to 1st Lieut. H. R. Lemly, 3d Art. (Fort Monroe, April 5.)

Leave for three days is granted Capt. E. L. Swift, Asst. Surg. (Fort Slocum, April 6.)

The following named officers are relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., to take effect from the date following their respective names: Capt. James L. Lusk, Corps of Engineers, Aug. 31, 1898; 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Rees, Corps of Engineers, Aug. 13, 1898; Capt. William B. Gordon, O. D., Aug. 13, 1898; Maj. William F. Spurgin, 23d Inf., July 1, 1898; 1st Lieut. Henry D. Todd, Jr., 7th Art., Aug. 13, 1898; 1st Lieut. Peter E. Traub, 1st Cav., Aug. 13, 1898; 1st Lieut. William Weigel, 11th Inf., June 15, 1898. Captain Lusk, after being relieved from duty at the Military Academy, will report not later than Sept. 5, 1898, to the Chief of Engineers, for duty in his office; and Capt. Gordon, on being relieved, will report by letter to the Chief of Ordnance. Maj. Spurgin, at the proper time, will report by letter to the Commanding General of the Department in which his regiment may be serving, for assignment to a station; and the other officers named will join their troop, battery and company. (H. Q. A., April 5.)

The following named officers are detailed for duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., from the date following their respective names, and will report in person to the Superintendent of the Academy in due season: Capt. George W. Goethals, Corps of Engineers, Aug. 20, 1898; 1st Lieut. Jay J. Morrow, Corps of Engineers, Aug. 20, 1898; Capt. Charles B. Hall, 19th Inf., July 1, 1898; 1st Lieut. William Lassiter, 1st Art., Aug. 20, 1898; 1st Lieut. Frank D. Webster, 20th Inf., June 15, 1898; 1st Lieut. Maurice G. Kravenbuhl, 3d Art., Aug. 20, 1898; 2d Lieut. Herbert A. White, 6th Cav., Aug. 20, 1898. (H. Q. A., April 5.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: 1st Lieut. Charles Keller is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Lieut. Col. William R. King, and will proceed at once to and take station at Charleston, S. C., and report in person to Maj. Ernest H. Ruffner, for temporary duty under his immediate orders; Additional 2d Lieut. Harley B. Ferguson will be relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Maj. Ruffner upon the arrival in Charleston of Lieut. Keller, and will report in person to the Commanding Officer, Willets Point, N. Y., for duty with the Battalion of Engineers and at the United States Engineer School; 2d Lieut. Harry Burgess is relieved from duty with the Battalion of Engineers and at the United States Engineer School, and will take station at Galveston, Texas, and report in person to 1st Lieut. Charles S. Riche, for duty under his immediate orders. (H. Q. A., April 5.)

The resignation by Capt. Albert D. Niskern, C. S., of his commission as 1st Lieutenant of Infantry (2d Regt.) only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect March 29, 1898. (H. Q. A., April 5.)

Corp. Charles E. Baker, Co. A, 22d Inf., now at Fort Crook, Neb., is transferred as a private to Light Battery D, 6th Art. (H. Q. A., April 5.)

Maj. Francis B. Jones, Q. M., will transfer his duties of the construction at Fort Harrison, Mont., to the Quartermaster at that post, who will perform these duties, under the direction of the Quartermaster General. Major Jones will then proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report in person to the Commanding General Department of the Lakes for assignment to duty as assistant to the Chief Quartermaster of that Department, relieving Maj. George E. Pond, Q. M. Maj. Pond, when thus relieved, will proceed, without delay, and report in person to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that Department, relieving Lieut. Col. James M. Marshall, Deputy Q. M. G. Lieut. Col. Marshall, when thus relieved, will take station, temporarily, at Omaha, Neb., and settle his accounts. (H. Q. A., April 5.)

So much of par. 1, S. O. 77, April 2, 1898, H. Q. A., as directs Capt. Paul Shillock, Asst. Surg., to proceed to Key West, Fla., and report in person to the Commanding Officer, 25th Inf., is amended so as to direct him to proceed to Chickamauga National Park and report in person to the Commanding Officer of that regiment for duty with the first detachment thereof that may proceed to take station at Fort Jefferson, Fla. (H. Q. A., April 5.)

The C. O., Fort Huachuca, Ariz., will select and send immediately a Lieutenant of cavalry from his post to Sentinel, Ariz., where he will assume charge of the topographical escort and transportation now at that point and conduct it to its proper station, Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (S. O. 32, D. Colo., March 29.)

Sergt. Geo. H. Miller, B, 5th Art., will conduct a prisoner to Fort Columbus. (Fort Slocum, April 7.)

2d Lieut. E. D. A. Pearce and 2d Lieut. H. La F. Applewhite, 6th Art., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty. (Fort McHenry, April 6.)

Lieuts. L. Ostheim and H. E. Cloke, 6th Art., will proceed to Fort Monroe for duty. (Fort McHenry, April 6.)

1d Lieut. Jas. T. Brady, 7th Art., is relieved from temporary command of Battery F and H, 7th Art. (Fort Slocum, April 7.)

Lieuts. J. D. Barrette and T. Q. Ashburn, 7th Art., reported at Fort Slocum, N. Y., for duty on April 7.

S. O. 81, H. Q. A., April 7, directs: Additional 2d Lieut. S. A. Cheney relieved from duty at Philadelphia and will report for duty at Willets Point. Capt. George W. Goethals, Corps of Engineers, will report for duty at West Point Sept. 20, 1898, instead of August, as previously ordered. 2d Lieut. E. H. Schultz, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty at Willets Point and ordered to duty at Norfolk, Va., under immediate orders of Capt. T. L. Casey. 2d Capt. F. A. Winter, Asst. Surg., is relieved from West Point and ordered to duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. 2d Lieut. F. A. Wilcox, 1st Inf., is ordered to duty, under the immediate orders of Capt. T. L. Casey at Norfolk, Va. 2d Lieut. Chas. E. Stodter, 9th Cav., is relieved from duty at Fort Washakie and will join his troop.

G. O. 17, April 8, H. Q. A., provides that new 10-inch Battery, Sullivan's Island, S. C., will be designated Battery Sergeant Jasper in honor of Sergt. Wm. Jasper, 2d S. C. Regiment, who, during the attack of the British fleet on Fort Sullivan, June, 1776, heroically restored the flag, which had been shot away by a ball from a British ship.

The Secretary of War has accepted the resignation of 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surg. Geo. Rauchfuss, U. S. A. Lieut. Rauchfuss was a graduate of the Army Medical School, the session of which has just closed. He re-

signed, it is understood, because he desired to practice medicine outside the service.

After a discussion of the Alger Reorganization bill the Senate Military Committee on Thursday appointed a sub-committee of four, with Senator Hawley as chairman, to draft a three-battalion reorganization bill.

## ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

The nominations for promotion in the Army sent to the Senate on March 29 and which appeared in the "Army and Navy Journal" of April 2, page 583, were confirmed by the Senate on March 31.

APRIL 4.—To be Captains.—1st Lieut. Seabee Smith, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Henry Albert Reed, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. Albert Simpson Cummins, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Alexander Brydie Dyer, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Leverett Hull Walker, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. William Penn Duvall, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Henry Merritt Andrews, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles Dyer Parkhurst, 4th Art.

## ARMY NOMINATIONS.

To be Major.

APRIL 4.—Capt. William August Kobbé, 3d Art., March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

To be Captains.

1st Lieut. Benjamin Harrison Randolph, 3d Art., March 8, 1898, vice Kobbé, 3d Art., promoted.

1st Lieut. John Thomas Honeycutt, 1st Art., March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

1st Lieut. Montgomery Meigs Macomb, 4th Art., March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

1st Lieut. James Lewis Wilson, 4th Art., March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

1st Lieut. John Philip Wisser, 1st Art., March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

1st Lieut. Henry Rowan Lemly, 3d Art., March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

1st Lieut. George Francis Edward Harrison, 2d Art., March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

1st Lieut. George Edward Sage, 5th Art., March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

1st Lieut. William Bradford Homer, 5th Art., March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

1st Lieut. Lotus Niles, 2d Art., March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

1st Lieut. William Harrison Coffin, 5th Art., March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

1st Lieut. Albert Todd, 1st Art., March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

1st Lieut. Edward Thomas Brown, 5th Art., March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

1st Lieut. Adam Slaker, 1st Art., March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

1st Lieut. James Clark Bush, 5th Art., March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

1st Lieut. Henry Hunt Ludlow, 3d Art., March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

1st Lieut. William Augustus Simpson, 2d Art., March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

1st Lieut. Charles Booth Satterlee, 3d Art., March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

1st Lieut. William Reeve Hamilton, 5th Art., March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

1st Lieut. Charles William Foster, 3d Art., March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

1st Lieut. Victor Horace Bridgman, 2d Art., March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

1st Lieut. Clarence Deems, 4th Art., March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

1st Lieut. John Vasser White, 1st Art., March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

To be 1st Lieutenants.

2d Lieut. Clint Calvin Hearn, 4th Art., March 8, 1898, vice Adams, 5th Art., promoted.

2d Lieut. William Church Davis, 5th Art., March 8, 1898, vice Lundeen, 4th Art., promoted.

2d Lieut. Frank Gratin Mauldin, 3d Art., March 8, 1898, vice Crawford, 2d Art., promoted.

2d Lieut. Daniel Warren Ketcham, 2d Art., March 8, 1898, vice Whistler, 5th Art., promoted.

2d Lieut. William Sharp McNair, 3d Art., March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

2d Lieut. William Josiah Snow, 1st Art., March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

APRIL 7.—Post Chaplains: The Rev. J. H. Sutherland, of West Virginia, and the Rev. Dwight Galloupe, of New Jersey.

1st Lieuts. James W. Watson and Percy E. Trippe, 10th Cav., to be Captains; 2d Lieuts. Richard L. Livermore and Thomas M. Corcoran, 10th Cav., to be 1st Lieutenants; Robert J. Fleming, 7th Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant.

## SIGNAL INSTRUCTION.

Pursuant to authority from the Acting Secretary of War, a class will be formed at The Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., consisting of two men from each troop of cavalry and each company of infantry serving in this Department, for instruction in signaling under the immediate charge of the Signal Officer of the Department. The class will be stationed at The Presidio of San Francisco, to which point the detail from the companies at Benicia Barracks will be sent at once.

The men of the signal class will be selected by their troop and company commanders and will be sent to The Presidio of San Francisco, on Monday, March 28.

1st Lieut. Frank Greene, Signal Corps, will make such journeys as may be necessary between San Francisco and The Presidio of San Francisco, and return, and will continue the daily instruction of the class at such hour as may be designated by the Commanding Officer of The Presidio of San Francisco. (S. O. 24, D. Cal., March 25.)

Capt. W. P. Duvall, 5th Art., military aide to Secretary Alger, who is inspecting the fortifications on the Southern coast, under the special instructions of the Secretary, has reported his arrival at Savannah, having examined the works at the mouth of the Cape Fear river and at Charleston. He reports that excellent progress has been made at these points and at Tybee Island, but has submitted recommendations for supplementary engineering work, which will be ordered. He will now proceed to Brunswick, Jacksonville, Key West and Tortugas.

The Military Information Division, A. G. O., has published a list of the battleships, cruisers and torpedoes of the Spanish Navy. It is accompanied by portraits of the type of vessels, which are the same as those appearing in the "Army and Navy Journal" of March 29, with the addition of an illustration of the reconstructed Numancia and the Hernan Cortez, which last represents also the Pizarro and the Vasco de Balbia. There are 300-ton gunboats, having a speed of 12.5 knots. The Hernan Cortez is armed with one 5.12-inch Parrot gun. The Vasco has two and the Pizarro one 2.95-inch rapid-fire Nordenfolt gun. These boats are built for service in Cuban waters and were not therefore included in our illustrations of the Spanish Navy.



Lieut. A. L. Key, U. S. N., was married at Washington, D. C., April 7, to Miss Grace Condit-Smith. The wedding took place sooner than intended on account of the present state of affairs. We reserve a fuller account for next week.

The Naval Personnel bill will be favorably reported to the House early next week in the exact form as prepared by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt. Navy officers feel confident that it will receive favorable consideration from both House and Senate.

The Navy Department on Wednesday, through Lieut. J. C. Colwell, Naval Attaché at London, purchased six 6-pound and ten 3-pound guns with a large quantity of ammunition, the price paid being \$79,000. This material will be shipped in British bottoms so that in case war breaks out, it can safely reach its destination without molestation from Spanish men-of-war.

Secretary Long has named the new cruiser Diogenes in honor of the capital of Kansas, Topeka. She is now en route to New York in company with the Somers, the torpedo boat purchased in Germany by Lieut. A. P. Niblack. The Somers has 14-inch torpedo tubes, which the U. S. vessels have 18-inch tubes, making it necessary to buy the Somers' war heads in Germany.

It is understood that the sealed orders given to Comdr. G. F. F. Wilde, commanding the ram Katahdin, direct him to join Capt. Sampson's fleet at Key West. There has been talk of stationing the Katahdin in the harbor of New York, for the defense of the port, but it has been determined that her place is with the squadron. New York will be guarded by two old war time monitors.

The new vessels purchased for the Navy are being rapidly rechristened. The revenue cutter Algonquin has been christened the Accomac. The Mayflower, recently of the lighthouse service, will in the future be officially known as the Suwanee. The yacht Sovereign is to be called the Scorpion, and the Creole, intended for use as a hospital ship, the Solace. The capital city of Kansas will be honored by having the recently purchased gunboat Diogenes, named Topeka. The small unnamed torpedo boat purchased in England is to be called the Manley, in honor of Capt. John Manley, of Revolutionary fame. The Saturn will retain her name for the present.

The Secretary of War has ordered the following officers, who have been on school duty, to rejoin their regiments: Capt. Arthur Murray, 1st Art., Yale University; 1st Lieut. J. T. Honeycutt, 1st Art., St. Thomas Hall, Mississippi; 1st Lieut. W. C. Rafferty, 1st Art., Seaton Hall, Orange, N. J.; 1st Lieut. H. H. Ludlow, 3d Art., Mississippi Mechanical and Agricultural College; 1st Lieut. W. G. Haan, 3d Art., Northern Illinois Normal School; 1st Lieut. S. M. Foote, 4th Art., New York Military Academy; 1st Lieut. F. W. C. Brooks, 4th Art., Wisconsin University; 1st Lieut. W. Robinson, 4th Art., Harvard University; 1st Lieut. G. E. Sage, 5th Art., Mount Tamalpais Military Academy, California; 1st Lieut. W. C. Davis, 5th Art., State Agricultural College, Colorado; 1st Lieut. W. P. Stone, 6th Art., Arkansas Industrial University; 1st Lieut. E. A. Hubbard, 7th Art., State University, Nevada.

At the request of Capt. A. S. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, President McKinley has issued an executive order creating the rating of electricians in the Naval service. Capt. Crowninshield is satisfied that electricians should have a good representation in the Navy on account of the large share played by electricity in the operation of auxiliaries of ships and he therefore recommended that a corps of men of this profession be established. This statement was given out respecting the order: "The executive order of the President has established the ratings of Chief Electrician, Electrician, 1st class and Electrician 2d class to be taken from civil life for service in the Navy. They will be required to pass a physical examination and professional examination to be held at the New York Navy Yard before a Board that will be convened. The pay the men will receive is \$50 for Chief Electricians, \$40 for Electricians 1st class, and \$35 for Electricians 2d class in addition to their rations."

Secretary Long has answered the suggestions of representatives of Spain that in the face of a foreign foe, the South would secede from the Union, by naming two of the auxiliary cruisers to be employed in the defense of a united country the Yankee and the Dixie. The Yankee will be the El Norte and the Dixie the El Sud of the Morgan Line, which were purchased a couple of days ago. It is proposed to name the El Rio and El Monte the Prairie and Yosemite. It is understood that the officials considered the advisability of naming one of the last named vessels the "Sierra," but the name was Spanish, and for this reason it was decided to select "Prairie." Work will be hastened on these vessels and in anticipation of their early completion orders were issued detailing officers to command them. The officers selected are Comdr. W. H. Brownson, who has been ordered to return to the United States from abroad; Comdr. William H. Emory, Comdr. C. H. Davis, and Comdr. C. J. Train. The orders to Comdrs. Brownson and Emory mean that the Department has finally determined to abandon its efforts to purchase the St. Louis and St. Paul. There has been considerable opposition to their purchase primarily because of their great cost. The officers and crews of the St. Louis are reported to have volunteered to remain on her in the event that she was mustered into the Naval service. The Department is considering a proposition to give acting appointments to officers of the Morgan Line and other vessels purchased for use as auxiliary cruisers.

The complete roster of the two new regiments of artillery have been sent to their respective Colonels, as follows: 6th Regt. of Artillery:  
Lieut. Col. Smith.  
Maj. Mills, Vose, Gragan.  
Capt. Dyer, Honeycutt, Wilson, Sage, Homer, Todd, Slaker, Ludlow, Satterlee, Foster, Bridgman, Deems.  
1st Lieut. Millar, Ridgway, Stone, Oastheim, Sturgis, Hawthorne, Curtis, Cree, Menoher, Adj., Stevens, Russell, Palmer, Davis, Ketcham.  
2d Lieut. Bucky, Pearce, Koehler, Applewhite, Bishop, Pearce, Bottoms, Cloke.  
7th Regt. of Artillery:  
Colonel Sinclair.  
Lieut. Col. Ramsay.  
Maj. Merris, Story, Greenough.  
Capt. Lundeen, Macomb, Wissar, Lemly, Harrison, Williams, Anderson, Brown, Bush, Simpson, Hamilton, White.  
1st Lieut. Davis, Ruckman, Walke, Lewis, Benton, Wilcox, Barrett, Hubbard, Berry, Mott, Todd, Jr., Hearn, Mauldin, Snow.  
2d Lieut. Johnston, Conklin, Brady, Carmichael, Moses, Ashburn, Newbill.

The suggestion we made some time ago that an auxiliary corps of electricians should be formed among electrical engineers has been acted upon and Capt. Eugene Griffin, late of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and now 1st Vice-President of the General Electric Company, has organized such a corps. More than 1,000 skilled workmen have been enrolled in it. Besides the submarine work, some members of this corps of volunteer electricians would, in the event of hostilities, be called upon to go with the Naval repair ships and remain near the fighting fleet.

The Ordnance Department received from the President on Wednesday an allotment of about \$150,000 from the national defense appropriation which will be expended for miscellaneous supplies. Deliveries of projectiles, powder and small arms ammunition under the recent contracts are now being made to the Ordnance Officers almost daily by the private manufacturers, and as fast as received the supplies are forwarded to the seacoast fortifications. This is true also of the mining material for submarine defense contracted for by the Chief of Engineers.

The decision of the Attorney General this week in the case of Pvt. P. V. Heidt, U. S. A., is of the greatest interest to every non-commissioned officer and enlisted man in the Military service. The decision is to the effect that any non-commissioned officer or enlisted man who passes the Leavenworth examination for promotion to the grade of 2d Lieutenant of the line, remains upon the eligible list for appointment until he shall be incapacitated by age or other disability, and that no second examination at Leavenworth shall be necessary. The regulations of the Department hitherto have held that a man who passed the examination at Leavenworth was eligible for appointment for one year thereafter, and if not appointed within that time could be ordered to a second examination the next year. If he passed this examination his eligibility for appointment to a commission was extended one year more, after which, if not appointed in the meantime, he forfeited all privileges for further examination, and the same if he failed in his second examination his eligibility was thereupon forfeited.

A Naval demonstration has been planned to be made immediately after Congress passes a resolution authorizing the intervention of the United States to end the war in Cuba. The plan may be abandoned by reason of unforeseen events, but the authorities believe it may be a solution of the Cuban problem and that by its execution war may be avoided. With the American fleet off Havana Harbor and the Flying Squadron at Porto Rico it is but a step to discharge the shot which will precipitate war. It is hoped there will be no first shot, but, believing this Government has the military situation well in hand they assume that Spain may yield at the extremity. The Flying Squadron and the Key West fleet are ready for immediate service. Should the Flying Squadron remain at Hampton Roads till next week it will be joined by the cruisers San Francisco and New Orleans. The first step to put the New Orleans in commission immediately on her arrival at New York was taken on Wednesday by the assignment of Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Osborn as Executive Officer. Capt. W. M. Folger will command the New Orleans. By direction of the Secretary a crew for the new cruiser will be formed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard and placed on board the vessel at the earliest possible moment. It is the expectation that the Newark, which is approaching completion at the Norfolk Yard, will also be attached to the Flying Squadron. Capt. Sampson's will be increased by the addition of auxiliary cruisers, picket boats, etc., but the line of battleships are all ready for action. Capt. Sampson now has at Key West the monitors Terror and Puritan, and Amphitrite and the Miantonomah will arrive there shortly. The monitors will be used to bombard the fortifications of Havana, leaving the battleships and cruisers to operate against a Naval force, to follow up any advantages that may be gained and to convey transports with troops intended for the investiture of Havana by land. Simultaneously with the demonstration before Havana, it is proposed to send the Flying Squadron against Porto Rico.

Gen. Sooyesmith thinks that the Maine could be raised by a cofferdam at a cost not exceeding \$100,000. Gen. Sooyesmith made the Government an offer to undertake the work himself, but was not encouraged by even a reply. He says he would simply use powerful steam pumps and a cheap cofferdam composed of a double row of piling to prevent another inflow of the material pumped out. Gen. Sooyesmith is quite competent to form an opinion on this subject.

# PERSONALS.

Comdr. Samuel W. Very, U. S. N., was at the Perry House, Newport, R. I., April 1.  
Lieut. H. F. Jackson, 2d U. S. Art., on leave from Fort Adams, visited friends at Governors Island this week.  
Col. S. B. M. Young, 3d U. S. Cav., left Washington, D. C., this week to join his regiment at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.  
Lieuts. A. S. Conklin and R. F. Carmichael, 7th U. S. Art., arrived this week at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and are now on duty at that post.  
Gen. W. P. Craighill, U. S. A., whose permanent residence is Charlestown, West Virginia, was a visitor in Savannah, Ga., this week.  
An advertisement in the "Herald" calls attention to the fact that Lieut. A. F. Dieffenbach, U. S. N., has lost \$140 in money, supposed to have been dropped when he took out a roll of bills to pay for a cigar.  
Lieut. Wm. S. Sims, U. S. N., Naval Attaché at Paris, is in temporary discharge of the duties of Naval Attaché at London, Lieut. Colwell having taken a leave of absence. Comdr. Brownson, U. S. N., has left Rome.  
A dispatch from Boise, Idaho, reports that Surg. Marshall W. Wood, U. S. N., is likely to be called to account because of his alleged denunciation of the Commander in Chief, President McKinley, as a pusillanimous coward, etc.  
A dispatch from Old Point Comfort says that Miss Elizabeth McCalla, daughter of Capt. B. H. McCalla, Commander of the U. S. S. Marblehead, was to be married at noon on Friday in the post chapel at Fort Monroe, Va., to Lieut. W. G. Miller, U. S. N., now on leave.  
Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has written an article for the April "Century" on "Fights Between Ironclads," with reference to their significance and priority. Mr. Roosevelt's article is supplemental to one by Claude H. Wetmore in the same number on "A Famous Sea Fight." Mr. Wetmore describes the engagement between the Chilean and Peruvian ironclads off the coast of Bolivia in 1879, when the noted Peruvian turret-ship Huascar, was captured. The article is fully illustrated.

Capt. E. L. Zalinski, U. S. A., has had an attack of grip and bronchitis, which necessitated him to go to Roosevelt Hospital, New York.

Maj. W. F. Spurgin, 23d U. S. Inf., who is to relinquish duty at West Point on July 1. next, has been on duty there since Sept. 2, 1881.

Col. John W. Barlow, S. E. Mrs. and the Misses Barlow are now in Washington, D. C., at the Bancroft, corner H and 18th streets, N. W.

Mrs. Porter, wife of the late Gen. Andrew Porter, U. S. A., who has been visiting friends in Washington, D. C., has returned to her home in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Caperton, wife of Lieut. Caperton, U. S. N., has returned from San Francisco and has been visiting Mrs. Robertson at the Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. John Adams Howell with her daughter, Mrs. Bohn, have returned from the South and are at the Grafton, Washington, D. C., on their way to visit Mrs. Lieut. Neville at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Lieut. Alexander Perry has recently been on a visit to his parents, Gen. and Mrs. A. J. Perry, in Augusta, Ga., but has returned to New York City, where he will pass the remainder of his leave with relatives and friends.

Mrs. Hood, wife of Lieut. Col. Charles C. Hood, 19th U. S. Inf., and daughter Marion, are this week visiting their friends, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Zenas R. Bliss, and Miss Alice Bliss at 1325 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. A. W. Catlin, U. S. N., who was on the Maine at the time of the explosion, arrived in Gloversville, N. Y., April 1. Two military companies and a band greeted him and escorted him to the residence of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Catlin.

Lieut. Alexander Sharp, Naval Aide to Asst. Secretary Roosevelt, has been assigned to the command of the torpedo boat destroyer Vixen, formerly Mr. Widener's yacht Josephine. She is being fitted out as a Naval vessel at League Island Navy Yard. It is understood that Lieut. Sharp will take command next Monday.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are: Maj. J. G. Butler, Everett House; Capt. E. B. Fuller, Lieut. O. J. Charles, Lieut. C. C. Jameson, R. L. Carmichael, Lieut. J. R. Lindsey, Lieut. B. W. Dunn, Grand Hotel; Capt. L. W. V. Kennon, Capt. S. A. Day, Grand Union; Lieut. A. Moses, Lieut. A. S. Conklin, Murray Hill.

Officers of the Navy lately visiting in New York City are: Comdr. G. F. F. Wilde, Holland House; Rear Adm. J. G. Walker, Albemarle; Naval Cadets F. L. Penney and W. G. Roper, Everett House; Ensign J. F. Carter, Grand Hotel; Lieut. E. S. Jacob, Hotel Imperial; P. A. Paymr, S. McGowan, Holland House; Lieut. N. J. K. Patch, Manhattan.

Capt. and Mrs. George Davis have taken a cottage for the summer at Chevy Chase, near Washington, D. C. Mrs. and the Misses McKeever, and Capt., Mrs. and Miss Rogers always pass the month of June at Chevy Chase. Its nearness to the city renders it most convenient for those who are officially kept in Washington during the heated term.

Mrs. R. M. G. Brown has been enjoying a visit from her friend Mrs. McKee, who was formerly Miss Mamie Harrison, daughter of ex-President Harrison. Mrs. McKee's annual visits are always looked forward to with great pleasure, as she made a great many warm friends in Washington during her father's term in the U. S. Senate and while he was President.

Miss Webster, the only daughter of Chief Engr. Webster, U. S. N., is the guest of her uncle, Col. O. L. Hein, U. S. A., Commandant of Cadets, at West Point. Miss Webster was a prominent "bud" of the season and has many friends in the first class at West Point. Chief Engr. Webster is at present on detached duty in the South and West recruiting machinists for the Naval service.

The following officers of the Navy registered at the Navy Department this week: Lieut. C. H. Harlow, waiting orders; Naval Cadet J. A. Haad, Comdr. T. Nelson, retired; Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field, Chief Engr. W. H. Hannan, Comdr. G. F. F. Wilde, commanding Katahdin; Lieut. C. A. Gore, Lieut. E. H. Tillman, Ensign W. H. Buck, Lieut. E. J. Dorn, Lieut. H. W. Boyan, P. A. Surg. W. F. Arnold, Capt. J. J. Read, P. A. Surg. B. M. Kennedy.

The following officers of the Army registered at the War Department this week: 2d Lieut. J. R. Lindsey, 8th Inf.; Capt. W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. M. Weaver, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. H. R. Lemly, 3d Art.; Capt. T. M. McDougall, retired; Maj. H. M. Crankite, retired; Capt. W. C. Butler, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. E. Harris, 1st Art.; Maj. John G. Butler, O. D.; Col. G. L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers; 1st Lieut. Geo. R. Burnett, retired; 2d Lieut. H. La F. Applewhite, 6th Art.; Capt. J. Fornance, 13th Inf.; Maj. J. M. Kelly, 10th Cav.; Capt. D. C. Pearson, 2d Cav.; Maj. C. S. Hiley, 9th Cav.

Mrs. Martha Lindsay Kindeberger, wife of Med. Dir. David Kindeberger, U. S. N., died on the night of April 3 at the Hotel Gerard, New York City. It was at first thought death was the result of ptomaine poisoning, but her husband believed she suffered from acute indigestion and heart failure, having been troubled by a weak heart for several years. He summoned Dr. E. Webster Davis, and told him she had eaten shad. Dr. Davis remarked he thought it possible ptomaines in the shad might have caused death. Mrs. Kindeberger lived in Washington, but she and her husband had been at the Hotel Gerard for several months. They have two sons, one of whom, Charles P. Kindeberger, is an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, and is at present on the China station. Mrs. Kindeberger was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Poor, of Virginia. The body was taken to Washington, D. C., for burial.

The residence of Capt. and Mrs. S. Y. Seyburn was the scene of a beautiful wedding on the 5th inst., at eight o'clock in the evening, followed by a brilliant reception. Miss Katharine Gilman, who is a cousin of Capt. Seyburn was married to Dr. John Edward McKenty. Miss Gilman wore a very handsome gown of white silk with tulle veil. Her bouquet consisted of lilies of the valley. She entered the beautifully decorated drawing room with her father, Lieut. Col. J. N. Gilman, U. S. A. retired, and was preceded by Miss Kelton, daughter of the late Gen. Kelton. Miss Kelton as maid of honor wore white organdie with Valenciennes lace over pink silk, which was most effective, carrying a bouquet of exquisite pink roses. The groom was attended by his cousin, Mr. Connelly, of Boston. The two young children of Mrs. Seyburn, Edith and Nesson, held the ribbons which formed an aisle through which the bridal party passed. Among those who were present were Mr. E. H. Gilman, brother of the bride; Mrs. Nesson, Capt. and Mrs. Seyburn, Mr. and Mrs. William Foote, Miss Bayard, Gen. Mrs. and Miss Miles, Miss Cushing, Mrs. Seyburn Williams, Gen. and Mrs. John M. Wilson, and others. Dr. and Mrs. McKenty will make their home in Waltham, Mass.



The Arizona "Republican" publishes a spirited poem on Cuba by Capt. John A. Baldwin, U. S. A.

Col. Isaac D. De Russy, 11th U. S. Inf., is the new Commandant of Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Lieut. G. F. W. Holman, U. S. N., and wife were at the Robinson House, Newport, R. I., April 1.

Capt. Chas. L. Davis, 10th U. S. Inf., is spending a long leave at Asheville, N. C., 172 Montford avenue.

Lieut. E. T. Winston, 10th U. S. Inf., for some time past at Fort Leavenworth, has rejoined at Fort Brady, Mich.

Lieut. C. W. Penrose, 11th U. S. Inf., lately on duty at Washington, D. C., joins his regiment at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Capt. Madison M. Brewer, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Keogh, Montana, from an extended leave of absence.

Lieut. Chester M. Knepper, U. S. Navy, was married March 24 at Grace Church, Baltimore, Md., to Miss Helen Todhunter.

Capt. J. M. Lee, 9th U. S. Inf., has rejoined at Madison Barracks, N. Y., from a seven weeks' leave spent at Greencastle, Ind.

Maj. P. H. Ellis, 13th U. S. Inf., on leave for some time past at Elkton, Md., was expected to rejoin at Fort Porter, N. Y., this week.

Lieut. W. K. Wright, 16th U. S. Inf., is now pleasantly settled in Frankfort, Ky., on duty with the National Guard of that State.

Lieut. Walter L. Taylor, 22d U. S. Inf., on four months' leave from Fort Crook, Neb., since January 2 last, is visiting at Boston, Ga.

Lieut. W. C. Rivers, 1st U. S. Cav., on leave abroad for seven months since Sept. 30 last, is expected to soon rejoin at Fort Reno, Oklahoma.

Maj. C. S. Halsey, 9th U. S. Cav., on sick list for some months past, has for latest address, care N. W. Harris & Co., Equitable Building, Boston, Mass.

Lieut. J. Y. M. Blunt, 3d U. S. Cav., on six months' leave from Jefferson Barracks since February 24 last, is at the Mt. Vernon Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

Among recent contributors to the library of the Wisconsin Commandery of the Loyal Legion are Lieut. Gen. J. M. Schofield and Gen. Horace Porter.

Lieut. G. T. Bartlett, 3d U. S. Art., on college duty at College Station, Texas, since September 1, 1891, will join his battery at the Presidio of San Francisco in a few days.

Lieut. A. C. Dalton, 22d U. S. Inf., who has been visiting in New Orleans, La., since the middle of last December, was expected to join at Fort Crook, Neb., this week.

Capt. Paul Shillock, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., bade goodbye to friends at Sacket Harbor, N. Y., this week and started for Key West to enter upon duty with the 25th Infantry.

The marriage of Miss Anna C. Labahn, daughter of Mr. John Labahn, of Governors Island, to Mr. Alonzo G. McLaughlin is announced to take place there on April 14.

Col. A. S. Burt, 25th U. S. Inf., and his gallant regiment are by no means displeased that the exigencies of service necessitate a change from bleak Montana to the sunny South.

Maj. H. S. Kilbourne, Surg. U. S. A., on two months' leave from Madison Barracks, N. Y., since March 3 last, has as present address, care American Express Co., 6 Rue Halévy, Paris, France.

The retirement of Lieut. Col. D. L. Huntington, Deputy Surg. Gen., on April 10, promotes Maj. Henry Lippincott to Lieutenant Colonel and D. S. G., and Capt. G. McCreery to Major and Surgeon.

Miss Lutie Pendleton, of Baltimore, is visiting Mrs. Monroe Hopkins at her home, 1730 I street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Miss Pendleton is the daughter of Mr. Harry Pendleton, formerly Lieut. in the U. S. Navy.

The paper entitled "Notes on the English Army," by Lieut. W. P. Burnham, 20th U. S. Inf., Assistant Instructor, Department of Tactics Infantry and Cavalry School, and read before the school, has been published in neat pamphlet form.

Maj. Allan Hyre Jackson, Paym. U. S. A., stationed at Denver, became a Companion this week of the Colorado Commandery of the Loyal Legion. Maj. Jackson has an excellent record of war service besides service in the field since the war.

Gen. William M. Graham, commanding the Department of the South, has returned to Atlanta, Ga., from an inspection tour of the various coast defenses in his command. He is having a busy time of it, but is fully equal to all emergencies.

Clarksdale, Miss., is looking forward with interest to the marriage there next week, April 14, of Mr. Alfred Door to Miss Ada Elizabeth Hancock, granddaughter of the late Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., and daughter of his late son, Russell Hancock.

Lieut. J. C. Brooks, 4th U. S. Art., read an interesting paper on "Armament, Arms, and Explosives of Modern Warfare" before the Wisconsin Commandery of the Loyal Legion on April 6. Lieut. Brooks is a Companion of the Order and at present on duty at the State University of Wisconsin.

Lieut. G. F. Barney, 2d Art., has been selected by Col. A. C. M. Pennington to succeed Capt. G. F. E. Harrison as Regimental Quartermaster. This has necessitated his relief as A. D. C. to Gen. Graham, who has replaced him by Lieut. C. P. Summerall, 5th Art., a bright young officer. This moves Lieut. Barney from Atlanta to Fort Adams, and Lieut. Summerall from Fort Hamilton to Atlanta.

The closing exercises of the Army Medical School occurred on Friday, April 1. These are the graduates: 1st Lieut. and Asst. Surg. Henry Page, B. K. Ashford, H. A. Webber, J. B. Clayton, B. S. Higley, Jr., and Geo. Rauchfuss, Asst. Surg. B. S. Higley, Jr., was presented with the Hoff memorial medal, he having been judged to have attained the highest average standing during the session of the school. This medal is the gift of Maj. and Surg. J. Van R. Hoff, on duty at Vancouver Barracks, in memory of his late father, A. H. Hoff, formerly a Surgeon in the volunteer and an Assistant Surgeon in the regular Armies.

The House Military Committee present a non-committal report on the case of Capt. Warren C. Beach, who asks to be restored to the Army and placed on the retired list. He was in the service 25 years, two-thirds of which were spent in detached service or a leave of absence from his regiment. Having been refused further leave to attend to his private business, because of his frequent absences, he resigned in June, 1886. The committee contents itself with presenting these facts and stating of Capt. Beach that his whole service presents no discredit, and he appears to have been a most painstaking and faithful officer, and is highly spoken of and commended.

Sergt. George Hackett, U. S. A., recently retired from the 3d Cavalry, has made his home at Los Angeles, Cal.

Capt. James Fornance, 13th U. S. Inf., has rejoined at Governors Island from a month's sojourn at Hot Springs, N. C.

Capt. C. C. Hewitt, 19th U. S. Inf., on six months' sick leave since December 15 last, is recuperating at Hot Springs, Ark.

Capt. Guy Howard, U. S. A., has now got settled at Atlanta, Ga., and finds many old friends there to welcome him to the city.

Capt. G. E. Bushnell, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., was called from Boston to New Haven, Conn., this week by the serious illness of his father.

Lieut. Willis Uline, 12th U. S. Inf., and Mrs. Uline are recent visitors at Fort Leavenworth, en route from Arizona to Fort Niobrara, Neb.

Lieut. A. B. Foster, 19th U. S. Inf., on four months' leave since January 1 last, is visiting at 920 Eighteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Captain James Parker, 4th U. S. Cav., contributes to "Harper's Magazine" for April a timely article entitled "Wanted, An American Aldershot."

Maj. William Arthur, U. S. A., visited old friends in New York City and at Governors Island, April 4, on his way to his home at Cohasset, Mass.

Lieut. E. A. Millar, 6th U. S. Art., has relinquished duty at Fort Stevens, Oregon, and is now on his way to join his regiment at Fort McHenry, Md.

Mrs. O. Roe, wife of Maj. Gen. Charles Francis Roe, N. Y. N. G., has been elected Regent of the Daughters of the Revolution of the State of New York.

Lieut. F. P. Avery, 3d U. S. Inf., who has been spending the winter at St. Augustine, Fla., for the benefit of his health, has had his leave extended three months.

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt has been making a round of the fortifications in New York harbor to note how the improvements under way for some time past are progressing.

Capt. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer on the staff of Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, is a busy man these days looking after the thousand and one matters of his Department.

Mrs. Southerland, wife of Lieut. Southerland, who has recently been ordered to the command of the Eagle, has been spending a few days at the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

Lieut. J. M. Stotsenburg, 6th U. S. Cav., read an interesting paper recently before the officers of the Nebraska Guard Association entitled "The Captain and His Company."

Asst. Surg. J. S. Wilson, U. S. A., arrived at Fort Caswell, N. C., from Fort Clark, Tex., on March 31, and has taken charge of the Medical Department at the former post.

The monument to be erected at St. Paul by the Loyal Legion in honor of the late Maj. G. Q. White, U. S. A., Recorder of the Minnesota Commandery for several years, will be publicly dedicated on May 10.

A very pleasant wedding took place at Saint Helena Church, Beaufort, S. C., that of Miss Helen Mason Rockwell, daughter of Lieut. Comdr. Chas. H. Rockwell, U. S. N., to Lieut. Henry C. Haines, U. S. M. C.

Capt. H. G. Sickel, 7th U. S. Cav., and Mrs. Sickel, who have been making a round of visits since Feb. 10 last and latterly were in the City of Mexico, were expected to rejoin at Fort Grant, Ariz., the latter part of this week.

The Quartermaster General of the Army has sanctioned Capt. J. B. Aleshire's proposition to print a picture of Gen. Castleman's young saddle stallion Goodwin on the sheet containing specifications that are sent to contractors who undertake to supply remounts for the cavalry as the perfect type of horse desired for such service.

Lieut. Col. D. L. Huntington, Deputy Surg. Gen. U. S. A., at present in Europe, will be retired for age on Sunday, April 10, after a meritorious service dating from July 11, 1862, when he was appointed Assistant Surgeon. He served in many responsible and arduous positions during the war, receiving the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel at its close.

A Fort Sherman correspondent writes: The farewell concert in honor and under the direction of Chief Musician John F. Klein, on the eve of his departure for the East, attracted an audience into the post hall at Fort Sherman Wednesday evening which packed the room to its utmost capacity, many being unable to secure even standing room. The enthusiasm was contagious. Chaplain Bateman expressed on behalf of the command the sentiments of sincere regard and esteem in which the chief musician is without exception held. It is understood that a floral piece sent in was the gift of Col. and Mrs. Theaker.

Governor Holcomb, of Nebraska, in parting with Maj. E. G. Fechet, 6th Cav., relieved from duty with the National Guard of that State by orders from the War Department, says in General Orders: "The Commander-in-Chief takes this opportunity of expressing his high appreciation of the valuable services Maj. Fechet has rendered to the Military Department of the State." At a meeting of officers held at Lincoln resolutions were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted stating that the Nebraska National Guard Association has learned, with regret, that Maj. Edmund G. Fechet, 6th Cav., U. S. A., is about to sever his connection with the Guard of this State; that the present high state of efficiency in the Nebraska National Guard is very largely due to the very valuable work rendered by Maj. E. G. Fechet, and that the thanks of the Nebraska National Guard Association is hereby tendered to Maj. Fechet; and we bid him God-speed in his future work, and pray that he may be as successful in other fields as with the National Guard of Nebraska.

Capt. J. M. Burns, 17th U. S. Inf., of Columbus Barracks, having been detailed for duty with the National Guard of Ohio, the Columbus "Dispatch" says: The duties of the office will not be new to Capt. Burns, nor will he be new to the National Guard, inasmuch as he served in the same capacity here during the administration of Governor Campbell. He was at that time a popular and efficient officer, and his return to the inspector's desk in the Adjutant General's office will be greeted with general satisfaction. His connection with the local Committee of Arrangements at the time of the reunion of the Army of West Virginia last fall brought him into close contact with the business men of the city and State; and the knowledge of this new honor will be welcomed with not a little gratification. The Captain is not only one of the best known, but at once one of the most popular officers at the garrison. He is a veteran and his long service, both during the war and in the regular Army, eminently qualifies him for the position. No officer in the Army has had more experience in military affairs than Capt. Burns, and few of his rank have had as much experience in commanding troops in battle.

## THE CARTER COURT MARTIAL.

The court martial reconvened at Savannah, Ga., after an absence in New York of two weeks.

Mr. A. J. Rose, of Capt. Carter's counsel, in opening for the defense on Monday, March 21, said that four of the charges are alike as to the facts, the charges as to conspiracy in charge I, specification II, are the same as in charge II, specification VI, and the same occurs in other charges and specifications. The defense will show as to the charges covering the short period of advertising and giving out information to prospective bidders, that Capt. Carter had carried on the method found in use in the office which had been under the direction of an able officer of the Army. Capt. Carter, it is contended, actually gave out as much, and even more information than is the custom among the engineer officers in charge of such work. Regarding the receiving of proposals, and opening of bids, it will be shown that the actions of Capt. Carter were perfectly correct and regular, and in every case except one (when the lowest bidder was known to be failing), the lowest bidder received the contract. The mattresses put into the works were what the Government had contracted for, and were entirely suited for the work. The stone used in the construction of jetties was well up to the specifications, and that exhibited by the prosecution as the poorest used was away above the proper specific gravity. The many outside matters brought into the case, to try to connect them with the charge of conspiracy would be fully explained. The accused does not deny that he was intimate with Capt. B. D. Green, as he had a right to be; Capt. Green was a graduate of West Point, an Engineer officer, and he had been in charge of this district before Capt. Carter took charge of it, and after his resignation from the Army, had received contracts from Gen. Gillmore. He was an older man than Capt. Carter and a man of reputation and ability.

It would be proven by the Commissioner, before whom bondsmen signed, that their testimony denying these acts was false.

The defense would prove that Capt. Carter had no connection with the Empire Construction Company, of which so much has been said.

It would also be shown that Capt. Carter, instead of being too strict upon Contractor Twigg, was lenient with him. It would be proven that much of the testimony of Chief Clerk Sterley was false, that many of the maps put in evidence were from false data, and were false. It would also show the witness who testified that Capt. Carter did not have a horse for which forage had been drawn, testified falsely. Mr. Rose covered all these points, and spoke for about an hour.

The court martial has been ordered to sit without regard to hours so as to complete its work and release the members of the court for other duty as speedily as possible. The defense is making a strong case, but the pressure upon our columns of war matters makes it impossible for us to present it in detail. Of the extremely weak case of conspiracy presented by the prosecution very little is left after the explanation offered by the witnesses for the defense. Some of them presented testimony discrediting the witnesses against Capt. Carter, notably Mr. Sterley.

Mr. B. F. Finney, chemist, was the first witness sworn for the defense. He testified that the specific gravity of the stone given by Mr. A. S. Cooper as 1.03, was really 2.56. The specifications called for a specific gravity of 2.4. Mr. George Y. Wisner, a civil engineer appointed by the President, of twenty years' experience in hydraulic engineering and jetty work under 15 different members of the Corps of Engineers, was on the stand for nearly four days, and gave the work of Capt. Carter his entire approval. He also gave much testimony as to the methods of various chief clerks in engineers' offices, who had come under his observation. Mr. Wisner was a good witness, and clearly showed himself to be an expert.

Mr. Alex. E. Kastle, another expert engineer, testified as to the correctness of surveys made by Mr. Wisner, Mr. Ripley and himself.

1st Lieut. Thos. H. Reese, U. S. A. assistant professor of civil and military engineering, U. S. M. A., testified that he was stationed in Savannah with Capt. Carter in 1889, and remained about four years. Before his marriage Capt. Carter has lived entirely within his salary. His mode of living changed when he married, and he understood his father-in-law was very wealthy, and had furnished money. Lieut. Reese gave much very important testimony regarding office rules and customs, and his evidence was a most valuable assistance to the accused officer.

"Did you own any horses when you were here?" Col. Barr asked.

"To all intents and purposes I owned two horses," Lieut. Reese said.

The question was asked and answered the same way again. Lieut. Reese said he had paid something like \$25 each for them, so that he could call them his own, but said he could not have sold them, since he was under obligation to return them for the same amount which he left Savannah. The horses were good ones, and worth a good deal more than he paid for them. He drew forage for two horses, receiving the money from the forage contractor and paying the money to the livery stable. Sometimes there was a balance due to the livery stable, which he paid at the end of the month. He did not remember whether he paid a discount to the forage contractor or not.

"The court must remind the witness," Gen. Otis said, "that he need not answer these questions."

"Upon one ground alone," Col. Barr said.

"Upon the ground of criminality he need not answer," Gen. Otis said.

"I am aware of that," Lieut. Reese said. "I do not object to answering the questions."

He said he did not remember, but thought he received cash and not a check from the forage contractor. He paid the entire amount so received to the livery stable.

"I looked upon Mr. Sterley as a sycophant," Lieut. Reese said. "He would do most anything for Capt. Carter, no matter what it was. That was the impression I got from his actions, both with regard to Capt. Carter and to others."

"You entertain other views of Mr. Sterley now than you did when you were here?"

"Yes, I do," was the reply.

"Then you have come to the conclusion he was a sycophant since your return to Savannah?" was asked.

"No, I held that view when I was here before. I now think his character is a good deal worse than I did at that time," was the reply.

"Whose guests were you and your family just before you left Savannah?" Col. Barr asked.

"I think we spent one night at Mr. Sterley's house before going," was the reply.

"A sycophant is not a very lovable character," interjected Col. Barr, to which there was no reply by the witness.



"With regard to Mr. Sterly's character, you have been asked by the Judge Advocate what you thought, and you said you did not entertain the same view now you did when formerly here," Mr. Blair said. "I will ask you what view you entertain now."

"I refuse to know him. I simply despise him, and don't care to have anything to do with him," Lieut. Rees said.

"What added element of his character have you noted since being here?" Mr. Blair asked.

"I know that Mr. Sterly has lied in this case," was the witness' emphatic answer.

"Did you ever have any conversation with the main prosecuting witness, Capt. Gillette, in this case, with reference to the testimony which you should deliver?" Mr. Blair asked.

"I did," was the reply.

"Please state that conversation."

"I went up to the engineer office here nearly two months ago, when I first came down, when I was first summoned, on an errand, and Capt. Gillette at once began to talk to me about the case," Lieut. Rees said. "He said, with reference to the testimony that I had given before the Board of Inquiry, that I was extremely partisan toward Capt. Carter. He said: 'Now, you and I will in the Corps of Engineers longer than Capt. Carter; I know that, and now we will have to be careful how we stand in this business.' He says: 'You must not let your feelings for Capt. Carter and your prejudice influence your testimony, because it won't do you any good, and it may do you harm.' He went on to say: 'I realize that I am held socially, professionally and officially responsible for the charges that have been made against Capt. Carter. I realize that it has come to be a fight between him and me, and when I am fighting, I fight hard, and anybody who stands in my way is liable to get hit; it would make no difference if it was my best friend; I would hit him and hurt him, if I could.' Those were, as near as I can remember, his words, and then he went on to show me what he could produce against Capt. Carter, particularly in reference to the quarantine matter, which I knew all about, and I knew there was not anything in it, and he tried to make that as black as possible; and, as I thought, to try to prove to me that Capt. Carter was wrong. He told me to come up, and he would show me lots of things; that he had lots of things of the same kind that he could show me. I said with reference to that, that I supposed they would bring out everything they had in the trial and would probably hear it there."

Expert testimony was introduced to show the excellence of the work done by Capt. Carter and that its cost to the contractor was higher than had been estimated by the witnesses for the prosecution. Maj. F. A. Mahan, Maj. J. H. Willard and Maj. W. L. Marshall, C. E., U. S. A., testified very strongly in approval of the work of Capt. Carter, as did also Lieut. Rees. A number of Civil Engineers also gave their testimony.

Mr. Austin related a long conversation he had with Captain Gillette on the subject, Col. Barr, the Judge Advocate, being present.

"Did I take part in that conversation?" Col. Barr asked.

"You did," was the reply.

"You shook your finger in my face and said: 'What I want from you is the whole damn truth.'"

Three powers of attorney given by R. F. Westcott, of New York, to Capt. O. M. Carter were introduced before the court martial and spread upon the record. The first of these authorized him to attend to a family matter which involved the expenditure of considerable money; the second was a copy of a general power of attorney, the original of which is now in the hands of the Union Trust Company. This and the third one authorized Capt. Carter to transact Mr. Westcott's business at various times. These were introduced to show why Capt. Carter expended large sums of money.

Robert E. Westcott, of New York, son of Mr. R. F. Westcott, testified as to his sister's marriage with Capt. Carter and her death. His father had entrusted Capt. Carter with the settlement of some family matters in relation to another sister. He had heard his father say he placed implicit confidence in Capt. Carter, and he knew Capt. Carter had managed his father's affairs. He considered his father very generous with his children and with his sons-in-law. He knew his father had given Capt. Carter money, but he did not know how much. Mr. Westcott, the elder, is now at St. Remo, Italy, for his health, having gone there by the advice of the witnesses.

#### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 5, 1898.

The stern realities of war were in the plain and simple ceremonies that attended the graduation of the first class of Naval Cadets Saturday from the Naval Academy. Yesterday had been the day intended. Saturday morning the programme was changed so suddenly that messengers were hurried to members of the First Class in every direction, bringing them from drills and recreations, to inform them to prepare for graduation. Few outside of official circles heard of the urgency of the Naval orders, and a scarce hundred witnessed the eventful commencement of the Naval careers of nearly three score young American officers.

The time was set for 1 o'clock formation. There was nothing hurried about this regular event. The first sign of anything unusual was the grouping of the new first class and its giving of the Academy yell, with the ending "98." Promptly, as the clock struck the hour, the battalion stood attention to the orders of the Cadet Lieutenant Commander, Adj. Woods, after the roll calls of the companies, read, with admirable clearness, the usual formulated orders of the day, and one general one, making the assignment of the new cadet officers of the battalion. Then he stepped back to his position at the head of the column. Cadet Lieut. Comdr. Halligan said to the corps: "I thank you for the good work you have done during the year." Then he gave the order—"First Class, to the front and center march"—the terse and epigrammatic order that has greeted many a graduating class of the Academy, as the moment came for them for the first time to step outside the battalion.

The graduates stepped to the front and stood in two ranks. Then came the order for the new cadet officers to take their positions in the battalion and, as the new Commander, H. G. Sparrow, took his place as Commandant of the corps, the others stepped to their positions, with the ease of veterans, and only numbers told that there had been any change in the battalion.

The Commandant of Cadets, Comdr. Edwin White, accompanied by his assistant Lieutenants, Hugo Osterhaus and Edward F. Leiper, proceeded to the front of the battalion, and immediately before the graduates. An orderly brought a significant basket along, filled with suggestive rolls of ribboned sheepskins. Comdr. White said to the graduates: "He regretted that the Academy could give the graduates only so simple a ceremony at graduation, but he had no doubt they were glad enough to take these, simple as they were, for the sake of grad-

uating. He congratulated them on what they had accomplished, and may God bless you." Then the diplomas were handed out as they came, from the basket, with one exception. As each cadet received his diploma, as was recognized by his friends, he would be applauded. Some few were too far from home to have friends, and received their parchments in silence. Cadet Halligan's, the honor man's diploma, was the exception and the last given. The battalion had remained silent under orders up to that time, and then they broke out with a hearty clapping of hands. Then Comdr. White made another short address, as he took a sword and called Cadet Walter P. Tardy, of Alabama, to the front and gave it to him as the reward for general excellence in athletics, telling the corps, while Cadet Tardy had the second position in athletics, Cadet Halligan, the captain of the football team of '97, had the first and would have his name inscribed on the Thompson Academy loving cup. Then the graduates cheered those they left behind, next three cheers for Capt. P. H. Cooper, the superintendent, and third, three cheers for Comdr. White, the Commandant of Cadets. The graduates marched away in a body, and as they went the battalion cheered "those that leave us."

The first class have their orders as follows, most leaving Annapolis that afternoon, and the balance going on Sunday and Monday to their ships: C. A. Abele, Brooklyn; John F. Babcock, Minneapolis; Chas. Boone, New York; W. G. Briggs, Vermont; Z. E. Briggs, Minneapolis; Morris H. Brown, Texas; Lyman A. Cotton, Columbia; William P. Cronan, Brooklyn; Frank T. Evans, Massachusetts; John Halligan, Jr., Brooklyn; James A. Hand, Jr., Brooklyn; David C. Hanaran, Minneapolis; Thos. L. Johnson, Massachusetts; E. W. McIntyre, New York; U. S. Macy, Brooklyn; Ralph N. Marble, Jr., Minnesota; Chas. F. Nelson, Vermont; Geo. T. Pettengill, New York; Frank L. Pinney, Vermont; Walter G. Roper, Vermont; G. L. Smith, Columbia; Geo. C. Sweet, Minneapolis; Walter P. Tardy, Vermont; Wm. T. Tarrant, Vermont; Wm. C. Watts, Columbia; Henry Williams, Massachusetts; Y. S. Williams, New York; E. Woods, Columbia. The above is the line division. The engineer division is assigned to the following ships: G. T. Constein, Minneapolis; Henry C. Dinger, Columbia; H. J. Elson, Massachusetts; Guy W. Falker, Texas; John S. Graham, New York; A. N. Mitchell, Columbia; J. A. Schofield, Minneapolis; Louis Shane, Massachusetts; F. L. Sheffield, Brooklyn; W. B. Wells, Brooklyn; Henry T. Wright, Texas.

The graduates were not long in donning their envied "cits," and the streets of Annapolis were soon alive with the new officers, who were only too glad to be able to wear something else besides regulation blue.

The following are the new officers of the Naval Cadet Battalion: Cadet Lieutenant Commander, H. G. Sparrow, of Ohio; Cadet Lieutenant and Adjutant, A. Buchanan, of Indiana; Cadet Chief Petty Officer, Frank P. Helm, Jr., Cadet Lieutenants and Captains of Companies: H. M. Glaason, of Kansas; J. K. Taussig, at large; E. A. Weichert, of Connecticut; S. B. Thomas, at large. Captains respectively of the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Divisions: Cadet Lieutenants, junior grade, A. G. Woodward, Georgia; E. B. Fenner, New York; H. G. Lackey, at large; S. I. M. Major, Kentucky; Cadet Ensigns, C. H. Fischer, Pennsylvania; J. W. Greenslade, Ohio; E. B. Larimer, Kansas; Guy A. Bisset, Kentucky. Cadet Petty Officers, first class, 1st Division: J. W. L. Clement, South Carolina; J. E. Bailey, Michigan; J. H. Tomb, Missouri; J. E. Matthews, Illinois; 2d Division, W. C. Wood, Georgia; C. W. Cole, Ohio; J. T. Peckner, Kentucky; C. Shackford, New Jersey; 3d Division, V. A. Kimberly, Massachusetts; C. E. Courtney, New York; E. J. Sadler, Kentucky; R. D. White, Missouri; 4th Division, F. J. Horne, W. M. Hunt, L. S. Shapley, Missouri; H. H. Royall, Alabama. Cadet Petty Officers, second class, 1st Division: A. W. Johnson, at large; F. H. Yates, Maine; C. W. Forman, Nebraska; J. E. Lewis, Minnesota; 2d Division, P. B. Dungan, Nebraska; J. T. Powers, New Jersey; E. C. Kalbfus, Pennsylvania; W. R. Sayles, Rhode Island; 3d Division, R. W. Vincent, Pennsylvania; W. S. Miller, Texas; H. L. Brinser, Pennsylvania; H. H. Evans, Mississippi; 4th Division, C. C. Bloch, Kentucky; A. E. Watson, at large; J. R. Coombs, Illinois; J. R. Gilmer, Virginia.

The physical defects of Cadets Roper, Pinney, Shane, Dinger and Woods were all waived. The cadets who left were a happy set, and the best wish they could give the new first class was "that they would soon get sea orders."

Lieut. Albon C. Hodgson, Instructor in Mathematics, received orders by telegraph Saturday detaching him from the Naval Academy and ordering him to the Brooklyn.

The following is the standing of the graduates of the Naval Academy class of 1898, for the four years' course:

#### LINE DIVISION.

1. John Halligan, Jr., Mass.; 2. Henry Williams, Md.; 3. W. C. Watts, Penn.; 4. G. L. Smith, N. H.; 5. R. N. Marble, Jr., Minn.; 6. W. G. Briggs, N. Y.; 7. L. A. Cotton, N. C.; 8. U. S. Macy, Mo.; 9. E. Woods, Mass.; 10. Chas. Boone, Ohio; 11. F. L. Pinney, Conn.; 12. E. W. McIntyre, Cal.; 13. J. W. Hand, Jr., S. D.; 14. W. P. Cronan, Conn.; 15. W. B. Tardy, Ark.; 16. Z. E. Briggs, Neb.; 17. W. T. Tarrant, Texas; 18. G. C. Sweet, N. Y.; 19. C. A. Abele, Mass.; 20. F. Taylor Evans, at large; 21. J. F. Babcock, N. Y.; 22. T. L. Johnson, Kas.; 23. Y. S. Williams, S. C.; 24. G. T. Pettengill, at large; 25. W. G. Roper, Ga.; 26. C. F. Nelson, Mass.; 27. D. C. Hanrahan, Wis.; 28. W. H. Brown, Ind.

#### ENGINEER DIVISION.

1. H. T. Wright, Ala.; 2. H. J. Elson, Miss.; 3. H. C. Dinger, Wis.; 4. A. N. Mitchell, Ohio; 5. W. B. Wells, Iowa; 6. G. W. Toller, Wis.; 7. Louis Shane, Neb.; 8. E. T. Constein, Penn.; 9. J. A. Schofield, Mo.; 10. J. S. Graham, Col.; 11. F. L. Sheffield, Ga.

#### NOT OPPOSING THE PERSONNEL BILL.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal": A report having unfortunately been started that Comdr. Edwin White, U. S. N., was opposing the Personnel bill, I take great pleasure in stating that it is false. Comdr. White has, on the contrary, done most excellent work for the bill and if all officers favoring it would work as hard, the bill would be passed without doubt.

J. N. HEMPHILL, Comdr., U. S. N.

#### CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Chattanooga, April 5. On Tuesday night 1st Lieut. Samuel Seay, Jr., U. S. A., inspected the 2d Separate Battalion Inf., N. G. S. T., at Chattanooga. The orders for the inspection were issued on Monday. On Tuesday it rained nearly all day and was still raining at nightfall. The command, composed of five companies, 263 officers and men, paraded for inspection 94 per cent. of its entire strength. No men were discharged or dropped for the sake of a record and none had been discharged except for expiration of enlistment in many weeks. Many of the officers and men of the Chattanooga outfit served in the field continuously for a period of two years during the mining troubles at Coal Creek, Tenn.

## THE ARMY.

Geo. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.  
RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

G. O. 9, MARCH 17, 1898, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA. Directs that the period of practical instruction for artillery troops of this command for the present year commence on April 1 and continue to Nov. 30, and gives detailed particulars of the course of instruction.

G. O. 5, MARCH 21, 1898, DEPT. COLORADO. Announces schedule of practical instruction in drill and other military exercises to be held during April, May and June, 1898, which period has been designated for revolver, and carbine and rifle practice.

G. O. 2, MARCH 19, 1898, DEPT. GULF.

Upon telegraphic information of March 18, from the War Department, it is announced that the newly created Department, consisting of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, has been again designated Department of the Gulf, instead of Department of the South. The following named officers constitute the staff: Personal staff—1st Lieut. Thomas R. Adams, 5th Art., A. D. C., Inspector of Small Arms Practice; 1st Lieut. George F. Barney, 2d Art., A. D. C., Engineer Officer, Department Staff—Lieut. Col. W. P. Hall, Adj. Gen.; Capt. Frank L. Dodds, U. S. A., Acting Judge Advocate; Lieut. Col. John Simpson, Chief Q. M.; Maj. Edward E. Dravo, Chief Commissary and Purchasing Commissary; Lieut. Col. Peter J. A. Cleary, Chief Surg.; Maj. Francis S. Dodge, Chief Paymtr.; Maj. Clarence E. Dutton, Chief Ordnance Officer and commanding San Antonio Arsenal, Texas; 1st Lieut. Samuel Reber, Signal Officer.

By command of Brig. Gen. Graham.  
W. P. HALL, A. A. G.

G. O. 11, MARCH 23, 1898, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

As there have been some changes made in Paragraphs 858 and 859 of the Regulations we published last week in G. O. 11, March 23, H. Q. A., we republish the two paragraphs in question as amended.

858. Inspectors General, or Acting Inspectors General assigned to a military department, are under the immediate direction of its Commanding General; when not so assigned, they are solely under the orders of the Secretary of War, or the General Commanding the Army. They will make the general inspections within the limits of the respective departments, and will each be allowed the necessary clerks and one messenger, who will be assigned by the Secretary of War.

859. Inspectors General and Acting Inspectors General will report by letter, on arriving at their stations, to the Inspector General at the War Department; they will furnish him copies of all orders and written instructions received for tours of inspection, with a report of the dates of departure from, and return to, their posts in obedience thereto; and, thereafter, on the last day of each month, will report direct to him their addresses and the duties they have performed during the month. Correspondence in the Inspector General's Department, between the head thereof and officers serving therein, will be direct, for the purpose of instruction and information with respect to the discharge of their duties; not, however, extending to matters of administration pertaining to military commanders.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., MARCH 28, 1898.

Appointments, promotions, etc., of commissioned officers of the U. S. A., reported in the A. G. O., during the week ending Saturday, March 26, 1898.

#### Appointments.

1st Lieut. Albert D. Niskern, 2d Inf., to be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain, March 14, 1898, vice Smith, promoted.

#### To be Post Chaplain.

The Reverend Halsey C. Gavitt, of Illinois, March 2, 1898, vice Pearson, retired from active service.

#### Promotions and Assignments.

Lieut. Col. Charles P. Eagan, Asst. Comy. Gen., to be Assistant Commissary General with the rank of Colonel March 11, 1898, vice Elderkin, retired.

Maj. John J. Clague, C. S., to be Assistant Commissary General with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, March 11, 1898, vice Eagan, promoted.

Capt. Abiel L. Smith, C. S., to be Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Major, March 11, 1898, vice Clague, promoted.

Lieut. Col. Edward B. Williston, 3d Art., to be Colonel March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy—to the 6th Art.

Lieut. Col. William Sinclair, 5th Art., to be Colonel March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy—to the 7th Art.

Maj. Wallace F. Randolph, 3d Art., to be Lieutenant Colonel, March 8, 1898, vice Williston, 3d Art., promoted—to the 3d Art.

Maj. Tully McCrea, 5th Art., to be Lieutenant Colonel, March 8, 1898, vice Sinclair, 5th Art., promoted—to the 5th Art.

Maj. Frank G. Smith, 2d Art., to be Lieutenant Colonel, March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy—to the 6th Art.

Maj. Joseph G. Ramsay, 5th Art., to be Lieutenant Colonel, March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy—to the 7th Art.

#### Retirements.

For disability incident to the service, section 1251, Revised Statutes.

Lieut. Col. George B. Russell, 14th Inf., March 2, 1898.

Post Chaplain Winfield Scott, March 26, 1898.

Post Chaplain William F. Hubbard, March 26, 1898. For disability incident to the service, act of October 1890, with the rank of Major.

Capt. Edmund K. Russell, 1st Art., March 8, 1898.

By operation of law, act of June 30, 1882.

Capt. John S. Bishop, 13th Inf., March 23, 1898.

#### Transfers.

(See General Orders, No. 12, Headquarters of the Army, March 24, 1898, for transfers of 1st Lieutenant of Artillery.)

#### Artillery Arm.

1st Lieut. Charles D. Palmer, from the 3d Art., March 26, 1898, to the 6th Art., to fill an original vacancy.

#### Infantry Arm.

1st Lieut. Robert Alexander, from the 12th Inf. to the 11th Inf., March 21, 1898, vice Uline, transferred to the 12th Inf.

1st Lieut. Willis Uline, from the 11th Inf. to the 12th Inf., March 21, 1898, vice Alexander, transferred to the 11th Inf.

H. C. COBBIN, A. G.

G. O. 4, MARCH 31, 1898, DEPT. COLORADO

In compliance with paragraph 3, Special Orders 369, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, March 24, 1898, the undersigned assumes temporary command of this Department to take effect from March 11, 1898. All orders and instructions issued from



these Headquarters since March 11, 1898, are confirmed and will continue in force, except General Orders, No. 4, current series, which is revoked.

J. J. VAN HORN, Col. 8th Inf.

G. O. 14, MARCH 30, 1898, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

With the approval of the Secretary of War, the following transfers of troops are ordered:

The headquarters and six companies of the 11th Infantry from the Department of the Colorado to the Department of the Missouri, to be stationed at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

The headquarters of the 15th Infantry from Fort Bayard, New Mexico, to Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

One company of the 15th Infantry, to be designated by the Department Commander, from Fort Bayard, New Mexico, to Fort Apache, Arizona.

The 25th Infantry from the Department of Dakota to the Department of the Gulf. The Commanding Officer 25th Infantry will report by telegraph to the Commanding General Department of the Gulf for instructions for assignment to station in that Department.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the posts of Whipple Barracks, Arizona, and Fort Missoula, Montana, will be discontinued and the portable property there distributed under the direction of the Department Commander to other posts in the Department of the Colorado and the Department of Dakota, respectively. Unserviceable public property will be inspected, with a view to its condemnation and sale, by special inspectors appointed by the Department Commander.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., APRIL 4, 1898.

Appointments, promotions, etc., of commissioned officers of the U. S. A. recorded in the A. G. O. during week ending Saturday, April 2, 1898.

#### Retirements

For disability incident to the service, act of Oct. 1, 1890, with the rank of Major.

Captain George Mitchell, 2d Art., March 8, 1898.

With the rank of Captain.

1st Lieut. John H. Gifford, 2d Art., March 8, 1898.

#### Casualties

Capt. Moses G. Zalinski, A. Q. M., resigned his commission as 1st Lieut., 2d Art., only, March 21, 1898.

Capt. Albert D. Niskern, C. S., resigned his commission as 1st Lieut., 2d Inf., only, March 29, 1898.

1st Lieut. George Rauffuss, Asst. Surg., resigned April 2, 1898.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 7, APRIL 2, 1898, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Treasury Department,  
Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury,  
February 12, 1898.

Any officer of the Army traveling under orders and using a conveyance upon which transportation and subsistence are furnished or paid for by the Government, is not entitled to mileage at four cents per mile while traveling on such conveyance.

L. P. MITCHELL,

Assistant Comptroller.

Under the above decision travel performed by conveyance, the ticket fare of which includes meals and staterooms without additional charge, precludes the payment of mileage by the Pay Department, and the distance traveled by such conveyance will be excluded in the computation of mileage for any journey involving such travel.

The act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1890, provides for the payment of mileage at seven cents per mile, with the requirement that for travel over free, bond-aided Pacific, or 50 per cent. railroads, transportation requests shall be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, and that the transportation so furnished shall be a charge against the officer's mileage account, to be deducted at rates paid by the general public. This takes effect July 1, 1898.

Mileage accounts, therefore, should be made out for the authorized distance at the prescribed rate per mile, and from the amount thus ascertained will be deducted the price of a ticket over that portion of any route over which transportation may have been furnished.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 16, APRIL 6, 1898, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following Executive order is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

[This Executive order publishes amendments to the Executive order dated March 20, 1895, establishing limits of punishment for enlisted men of the Army, under an act of Congress approved Sept. 27, 1890, and which was published in General Orders No. 16, 1895, Headquarters of the Army. It is dated March 30, 1898, and is to take effect thirty days after the date.]

#### STAFF DEPARTMENT.

So much of par. 9, S. O. 53, March 5, 1898, H. Q. A., as directs 1st Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, Assistant Surgeon, to proceed to take station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is revoked, and he will report in person to the C. O. Fort St. Philip, La., for duty at that post. (H. Q. A., April 4.)

Capt. David A. Lyle, O. D., will make not to exceed six visits between March 28 and April 30, 1898, to the works of the Benjamin Atha and Illingworth Company, Newark, N. J., and not to exceed ten visits between March 30 and May 31, 1898, to the works of the American Steel Casting Company, Thurlow, Pa., on official business pertaining to the inspection and test of steel forgings and castings for disappearing carriages. (H. Q. A., April 4.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: 1st Lieut. James F. McIndoe, from duty under the immediate orders of Lieut. Col. Garrett J. Lydecker, and will proceed to New York City and report in person to Maj. Henry M. Adams for duty under his immediate orders; 2d Lieut. William B. Ladue, from duty, not later than April 12, 1898, under the immediate orders of Maj. William H. Bixby, and will take station at Newport, R. I., not later than April 20, 1898, and report in person to Maj. Daniel W. Lockwood for duty under his immediate orders. (H. Q. A., April 4.)

Leave for three days is granted Capt. George E. Bushnell, Assistant Surgeon. (S. O. 74, D. E., April 6.)

The leave granted to 1st Lieut. Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., Quartermaster 8th Cav., by S. O. 36, March 22, 1898, Fort Meade, S. D., is extended ten days. (S. O. 42, D. D., March 29.)

Capt. David A. Lyle, Ord. Dept., will make not to exceed three visits between the 1st and 30th of April, 1898, to the works of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, Steelton, Pa., on official business pertaining to the inspection and test of steel forgings. (H. Q. A., April 6.)

Sergt. Eugene A. Buckley, Bat. M, 3d Art., now at

Fort Canby, Wash., is transferred as private to the 7th Artillery. (H. Q. A., April 6.)

The following transfers are made: Comy. Sergt. Simon P. Harris (appointed April 6, 1898, from Quartermaster Sergeant, 9th Cav.), now at Fort Robinson, Neb., to Fort Washakie, Wyo., to relieve Comy. Sergt. John Meaton. (S. O. 42, D. D., March 29.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles H. Owens, now at Fort Custer, Mont., will, on abandonment of that post, be sent to Fort Harrison, Mont., for duty. (H. Q. A., April 6.)

The following assignments and transfers are made: Comy. Sergt. Emil H. Steiner (appointed March 29, 1898, from 1st Sergeant, Troop B, 2d Cavalry), now at Fort Logan, Colo., to Fort Mott, Salem, N. J. Comy. Sergt. George Stone (appointed March 29, 1898, from Sergeant, Co. D, 3d Infantry), now at Fort Snelling, Minn., to Sheridan's Point, Riverside Park, Va. (H. Q. A., March 30.)

Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M. Gen., Chief Quartermaster of the Department, will proceed to San Diego and Ballast Point, California, on public business pertaining to water transportation required in connection with the mounting of guns at Ballast Point, and, upon completion of that duty will return to his station in this city. (S. O. 22, D. Cal., March 21.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. Edward Everts, Asst. Surg., upon the abandonment of Whipple Barracks, Ariz., will report at Fort Apache, Ariz., for duty at that post. (H. Q. A., March 31.)

1st Lieut. Alexander S. Porter, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., and, upon the expiration of his present leave, will report to the C. O. San Diego Barracks, Cal., for duty. (H. Q. A., March 31.)

So much of par. 9, S. O. 53, March 5, 1898, H. Q. A., as relates to 1st Lieut. George Rauffuss, Asst. Surg., is revoked. (H. Q. A., March 31.)

Hosp. Stwd. Edward Carter, now at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., is transferred to Fort Hancock, N. J., for duty. (H. Q. A., March 31.)

Hosp. Stwd. George S. Carter, now at Fort Douglas, Utah, is transferred to Fort Morgan, Herndon, Ala. (H. Q. A., March 31.)

Hosp. Stwd. George W. Muller, now at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., will be transferred to Tybee Island, Ga., for duty. (H. Q. A., March 31.)

Leave for four months, on Surgeon's certificate, from the date of his arrival at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., is granted Maj. Henry McElderry, Surg. (H. Q. A., March 31.)

So much of par. 6, S. O. 59, March 12, 1898, H. Q. A., as relates to Comy. Sergt. Ernest Heinatz, is revoked. (H. Q. A., April 1.)

Comy. Sergt. Henry Wilson, now at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., will, upon the abandonment of that post, or as soon as his services can be spared, be sent to Fort Clark, Tex., for duty. (H. Q. A., April 1.)

Comy. Sergt. Carl Dams (appointed April 1, 1898, from Sergeant Major, 12th Inf.), now at Fort Niobrara, Neb., will be sent to Fort Morgan, Herndon, Ala., for duty. (H. Q. A., April 1.)

Leave for two months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Orin B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department. (H. Q. A., April 1.)

Capt. Moses G. Zalinski, A. Q. M., recently appointed, will proceed to Fort Warren, Mass., for assignment to temporary duty as Quartermaster at that post. (H. Q. A., April 1.)

Hosp. Stwd. Joen Jackson will proceed to Fort Mott. (Fort Delaware, April 2.)

Comy. Sergt. F. C. McIntosh will proceed to Fort Slocum for duty. (Madison Barracks, April 4.)

Asst. Surg. G. C. M. Godfrey is appointed Post Treasurer. (Fort Delaware, April 1.)

The resignation of 1st Lieut. George Rauffuss, Asst. Surg., has been accepted by the President to take effect April 2, 1898. (H. Q. A., April 2.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. Joseph T. Clarke, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks, O., and will report at Madison Barracks, N. Y., for duty at that post, to relieve Capt. Paul Shillock, Asst. Surg., and by letter to the Commanding General Department of the East. Capt. Shillock, upon being so relieved by Capt. Clarke, will proceed to Key West, Fla., and report to the C. O. 25th Inf., for duty with that regiment, and by letter to the Commanding General Department of the Gulf. (H. Q. A., April 2.)

#### CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

##### 3d CAVALRY.—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

Corp. J. H. Tholan has been promoted Sergeant, and Pvt. Philip Hefke appointed Corporal in Troop F, 3d Cav.

Lance Corp. E. R. Bowman, I, 3d Cav., has been appointed Corporal.

Sergt. Albert J. Hubert, 3d Cav., recently discharged, had \$1,000 on his "finals" and left for the Alaska gold fields. He was highly thought of by his comrades and was presented with a gold watch and a revolver as a token of their esteem for him. This is not a usual event in Army circles.—Kansas City Times.

##### 5th CAVALRY.—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.

2d Lieut. Charles B. Drake, 5th Cav., is detailed as additional member of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Fort Brown, Tex., by par. 2, S. O. 21, c. s., Department of Texas. (S. O. 10, D. G., April 4.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Lawrence J. Fleming, 5th Cav., is extended thirteen days. (S. O. 9, D. G., April 2.)

##### 7th CAVALRY.—COLONEL EDWIN V. SUMNER.

To enable him to act as counsel, 2d Lieut. Frank Tompkins, 7th Cav., is relieved as a member of the G. C. M., convened at Fort Grant, Ariz., during the trial of Pvt. Harry C. Allen, Co. B, 15th Inf., only. (S. O. 28, D. Colo., March 17.)

To enable him to act as counsel, 2d Lieut. Edward L. King, 7th Cav., is relieved as a member of the G. C. M., convened at Fort Grant, Ariz., during the trial of Pvt. Charles H. Gorton, Hospital Corps, only. (S. O. 30, D. Colo., March 22.)

##### 9th CAVALRY.—COLONEL DAVID PERRY.

1st Lieut. Guy H. Preston, 9th Cav., is relieved from the duty to which he was assigned by par. 3, S. O. 1, c. s., D. Colo. (S. O. 52, D. Colo., March 26.)

Leave for twelve months, to take effect at the end of April, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Maj. William C. Forbush, 9th Cav. (H. Q. A., March 31.)

##### 10th CAVALRY.—COLONEL GUY V. HENRY.

The following promotion and appointments of non-commissioned officers were on March 20 announced in the 10th Cavalry: Troop D, Pvt. George Lewis, to be Corporal, to fill a vacancy; Troop G, Corp. William Thacker, to be Sergeant, vice Nadell reduced; Pvt. Ernest S. Washington, to be Corporal, vice Battle discharged.

Col. Henry, 10th Cav., announces under date of March

21, 1898, the retirement of Capt. George H. Evans, 10th U. S. Cav., owing to disability incident to the service, and says: "Capt. Evans, graduated at the U. S. Military Academy, and joined Troop E, at Fort Sill, I. T., October, 1872; changed station to Fort Richardson, Tex., February, 1873; scouting against marauding Indians to June, 1874; at Fort Sill, I. T., engaged against Kiowa and Comanche Indians at Wichita Indian Agency, Aug. 22 and 23, 1874; Acting Adjutant General and Engineer Officer, Col. Buell's campaign; with Col. Shafter's campaign, against hostile Lipan and Kickapoo Indians, summer of 1876; with Lieut. Bullis with his 25 Seminole Indian scouts, and 25 men of Troop B, in an attack on hostile Lipan and Kickapoo Indians, near Saragosa, Mexico, July 30, 1876, in which ten Indians were killed, four were captured, village destroyed, and 116 head of horses and mules captured, the march of 110 miles being made in 25 consecutive hours; Aug. 12, 1876, with Troop B, routed a large Indian village in the Santa Rosa Mountains, Mexico; with regiment in Arizona; in Geronimo campaign, under Gens. Crook and Miles; on recruiting duty September, 1895, to November, 1897; with regiment at Fort Assiniboine to date of retirement, March 11, 1898. Capt. Evans became 1st Lieutenant Nov. 18, 1881, and Captain Oct. 20, 1892. The above creditable record of active duty goes with Capt. Evans in his retirement and will assuage the sadness incident to the breaking of the ties of nearly thirty years' military surroundings. The Regimental Commander feels that in expressing the hope that the health of Capt. Evans by rest may be regained, he is only voicing the feelings of other officers of the regiment, with whom Capt. Evans has been associated."

##### 1st ARTILLERY.—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

2d Lieut. W. J. Snow, 1st Art., will join his battery at Jackson Barracks. (Fort Monroe, March 31.)

Battery D, 1st Art., will proceed, under command of 2d Lieut. William J. Snow, 1st Art., from Jackson Barracks to Fort St. Philip, La., to drill with the guns at that station. (S. O. 9, D. G., April 2.)

##### 2d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

Promotions have been made in 2d Artillery as follows: Lance Corp. T. J. Driscoll, H, to Corporal; Corps. D. O'Hare and F. Duffy, to Sergeant, and Pvs. E. L. Sullivan, W. Badwin and W. A. Poole, to Corporals, in Battery H.

Corp. Thos. Kearney has been promoted Sergeant, and Pvt. T. F. Doyle appointed Corporal in Battery G, 2d Art. Pvs. O. J. Shepherd, T. J. Guilford, J. H. Walsh and T. J. Seaman appointed Corporals in K, 2d Art.

Corp. F. Wall has been promoted Sergeant and Pvs. B. Reynolds and M. Fleming appointed Corporals in Battery M, 2d Art.

Corp. L. S. Edwards has been promoted Sergeant and Artificer J. Eldridge appointed in Battery I, 2d Art.

##### 3d ARTILLERY.—COLONEL MARCUS F. MILLER.

1st Lieut. Charles T. Menoher, 3d Art., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of California and will proceed, without delay, to Fort McHenry, Md., for duty. (S. O. 22, D. Cal., March 21.)

2d Lieut. William S. McNair, 3d Art., will proceed to The Presidio of San Francisco, and take station at that post, to relieve 1st Lieut. Charles T. Menoher, 3d Art., of the duties as Ordnance Officer of The Presidio of San Francisco, Fort Winfield Scott and Fort Baker, Cal. (S. O. 23, D. Cal., March 23.)

2d Lieut. Edwin O. Sarratt, 3d Art., will proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., and relieve 1st Lieut. Edward A. Millar, 6th Art. (recently transferred from 3d Art.), who upon being relieved will proceed to join his station Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O. 53, D. Colo., March 28.)

1st Lieut. George T. Bartlett, 3d Art., is relieved from duty at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Tex., and will proceed to join his battery. (H. Q. A., April 1.)

Sergt. Francis M. Chatham, Battery G, 3d Art., now at Angel Island, Cal., is transferred as a private to the 6th Artillery. (H. Q. A., April 2.)

Sergt. W. P. Benninghoven, B, 3d Art., is relieved as Steward in the Post Exchange. (Fort Monroe, April 4.)

##### 4th ARTILLERY.—COL. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Leave for five days is granted 1st Lieut. A. B. Dyer, 4th Art. (Fort Mott, March 31.)

Sergt. W. E. Davis, I, 4th Art., is detailed Acting Ordnance Sergeant, and Sergt. James McDonald detailed Overseer. (Fort Mott, March 31.)

Corps. J. Stevenson and A. Zych have been promoted Sergeants, and Pvs. L. C. Brown and P. Sullivan appointed Corporals in Battery D, 4th Art. Corp. John Kelly promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corp. A. Schwitzerlet appointed Corporal in Light Battery B. Corp. E. Lindsay promoted to Sergeant, and Lance Corps. J. D. Summerlin, F. C. Cleaver and J. L. Davis appointed Corporals in Battery I.

1st Lieut. W. E. Ellis, 4th Art., will join his battery at Sheridan's Point, Va. (Fort Monroe, March 31.)

Corps. M. O'Connor and Paul Borger have been promoted Sergeants, and Pvs. T. Meyer, L. Lindner and W. Fennel appointed Corporals in Battery C, 4th Art.

Detachments of 4th Artillery from Fort McHenry are looking after the armament at Fort Carroll, Hawkins Point, and North Point, near Baltimore.

##### 5th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

Capt. Luigi Lomia, 5th Art., is detailed in charge of Mess, Post Exchange, Post Treasurer and Librarian. (Fort Slocum, April 1.)

1st Lieut. G. LeR. Irwin, 5th Art., is appointed Ord. and Range Officer. (Fort Hamilton, April 1.)

2d Lieut. Charles F. Summerrall, 5th Art., will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and report in person to Brig. Gen. William Montrose Graham, commanding the Department of the Gulf, for appointment and duty as Aid-de-Camp, to relieve 1st Lieut. George F. Barney, 2d Art., who, on being relieved, will report in person to Commanding Officer, 2d Art., for appointment as Quartermaster of that regiment. (H. Q. A., April 2.)

2d Lieut. C. P. Summerrall, 5th Art., is appointed Signal Officer. (Fort Hamilton, April 1.)

Sergt. G. H. Miller, H, 5th Art., is relieved as Acting Sergeant Major. (Fort Slocum, March 30.)

Pvt. John J. Krider, band, 5th Art., has been appointed a Principal Musician.

Pvs. H. Zimmerman and A. Tatem, Battery H, and Pvt. O. M. Carlson, Battery I, 5th Art., have been appointed Corporals.

Corp. F. E. Roth has been promoted Sergeant and Pvs. F. Kessler and J. Gray appointed Corporals in Battery L, 5th Art.

Col. Frank, Commandant of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., under date of April 4, directs the following changes in the assignment of batteries to guns: Battery G, 5th Art., to the 8-inch breech-loading rifle, in addition to the gun to which it is already assigned; Battery B, 3d Art., to the three 15-inch smooth-bore guns at the north end of the water battery. Drills in the service of the guns to which the several batteries have been assigned were resumed on April 5. Batteries will be permanently divided into gun and ammunition detachments, each cannoner being assigned to the post to which he is best fitted and the instruction will be



given and the drill conducted under the conditions of actual service.

Corp. George Gelling has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. H. Corran and Pvt. Thos. Price and N. Pers appointed Corporals in Battery A, 5th Art.

Corp. G. C. Carter has been promoted Sergeant in Battery K, and Corp. C. F. Swan and Wagoner A. Angel promoted Sergeants in Battery B, 5th Art.

Leave for two days is granted Capt. B. K. Roberts, 5th Art. (Fort Hancock, April 5.)

#### 6th ARTILLERY.—COL. EDWARD B. WILLISTON.

1st Lieut. Arthur F. Curtis and 2d Lieut. Earle D'A. Pearce, 6th Art., are members of the general court martial at Fort McHenry, Md., in place of 1st Lieut. Thos. Ridgway and Samuel D. Sturgis, 6th Art., relieved. (S. O. 71, April 2, 1898.)

Sergt. E. B. Lindsay, K. 6th Art., and detachment will proceed to Fort Monroe. (Fort McHenry April 2.)

1st Lieut. Thos. Ridgway, 6th Art., with Batteries L and M, will proceed to Fort Hamilton. (Fort McHenry, March 31.)

2d Lieut. H. E. Cloke, 6th Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort McHenry, April 1.)

Pvt. Chas. Gaddess, A. 6th Art., is appointed Regimental Q. M. Sergeant. (Fort McHenry, April 1.)

1st Lieut. C. T. Menoher, 6th Art., is appointed Regimental Adjutant. (Fort McHenry, April 1.)

Leave for 3 days is granted 1st Lieut. L. Ostheim, 6th Art. (Fort McHenry, April 3.)

2d Lieut. F. A. Pearce, 6th Art., is attached to Battery B. (Fort McHenry, April 4.)

Pvt. Aaron Freeman, Hosp. Corps, now at Fort Preble, Me., is transferred to the 6th Artillery. (H. Q. A., April 6.)

Pvt. Charles Gaddess, Battery D, 4th Art., now at Fort McHenry, Md., is transferred to the 6th Artillery, stationed at the same post. (H. Q. A., March 30.)

1st Lieut. C. T. Menoher, Adjutant 6th Art., is appointed Ordnance Officer. (Fort McHenry, April 5.)

2d Lieut. B. M. Koehler, 6th Art., is attached to Battery B. (Fort McHenry, April 5.)

7th ARTILLERY.—COLONEL WILLIAM SINCLAIR.

1st Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, 7th Art., is detailed Quartermaster and Commissary. (Fort Slocum, April 2.)

Lance Corp. A. E. Boyce, A. 7th Art., has been appointed Corporal. Pvt. L. Joseph, D, promoted Sergeant and Lance Corporal. A. F. Patten, E, promoted Sergeant.

2d Lieut. J. T. Brady, 7th Art., is temporarily assigned to command Battery B, D and E in addition to A.

1st Lieut. E. S. Benton to command F, G and H in addition to C, and 2d Lieut. W. D. Newbill, I, K and L in addition to M. (Fort Slocum, March 31.)

Corp. J. M. Horstman has been appointed Sergeant Major 7th Art.

Pvt. John F. Freeman has been appointed Chief Musician 7th Art.

2d Lieut. Andrew Moses, 7th Art., is assigned temporarily to Battery B. (Fort Slocum, April 4.)

The following men of the 21st Inf., at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., are transferred as privates to the 7th Art.: Corp. Morris Ahern, Pvt. Matthew Conley, Edward J. Conrad, Howard I. Fenner, Eugene Hatley and Christopher Fay, Co. A; Corp. August Baumann, Pvt. Harry A. Berry, John Malone, James Rock and John F. Walsh, Co. C; Musician William Furlong and Pvt. James Sheridan, Co. E; Pvt. Henry Burkman and James H. Lang, Co. G. (H. Q. A., March 31.)

1st Lieut. Isaac N. Lewis, 7th Art., will repair to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Chief of Ordnance for instructions as to the inspection of certain work pertaining to the Ordnance Department; will thereafter rejoin his proper station; and under instructions from the Chief of Ordnance, will make not to exceed one visit each week to Derby, Conn., and, upon the completion of the service enjoined, will return to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., after each visit. (H. Q. A., April 6.)

1st Lieut. Isaac N. Lewis, 7th Art., is assigned to duty as Recorder of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, vice Capt. James C. Ayres, O. D., relieved. (H. Q. A., April 6.)

#### 1st INFANTRY.—COLONEL EVAN MILES.

Par. 4, S. O. 21, c. s., D. Cal., is so far modified as to direct that 1st Lieut. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., and Hiram McL. Powell, 1st Inf., with the detachment of enlisted men under their charge, proceed to The Presidio of San Francisco by steamer from Santa Barbara, Cal. (S. O. 24, D. Cal., March 25.)

#### 2d INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN C. BATES.

Capt. William R. Abercrombie, 2d Inf., is relieved from the duty to which he was assigned by par. 4, S. O. No. 40, c. s., D. Columbia. (S. O. 52, D. Col., March 25.)

#### 3d INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.

The following transfers are made in the 3d Inf.: 1st Lieut. Frank B. McCoy, from Co. G to K; 1st Lieut. Charles G. Dwyer, from Co. K to G. (H. Q. A., April 2.)

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. Frank P. Avery, 3d Inf., is extended three months, on Surgeon's certificate. (H. Q. A., April 4.)

Maj. James M. J. Sanno and Capt. Arthur Williams, 3d Inf., members of the Board of Officers appointed by par. 4, S. O. 30, March 1, 1898, Fort Snelling, Minn., are authorized to proceed to Randolph, Minn., and return, with a view of ascertaining if a tract of land suitable for a target range can be found in the vicinity thereof. (S. O. 42, D. D., March 29.)

6th INFANTRY.—COLONEL MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

The leave for 7 days granted Capt. Lyman W. V. Kennon, 6th Inf., is extended 23 days. (S. O. 9, D. L., March 31.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about April 5, 1898, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry J. Hunt, 6th Inf. (S. O. 8, D. L., March 28.)

7th INFANTRY.—COLONEL DANIEL W. BENHAM.

2d Lieut. A. Moses, 7th Art., is detailed Ordnance and Signal Officer. (Fort Slocum, April 4.)

8th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JAMES J. VAN HORN.

So much of par. 3, S. O. 31, C. S., Dept. Colorado, as reads Serg. Maj. John B. Whaley, 8th Inf., is amended to read Serg. Maj. James B. Whaley, 8th Inf. (S. O. 34, March 31, D. Colo.)

So much of S. O. 70, March 25, 1898, H. Q. A., as relieves Maj. Casper H. Conrad, 8th Inf., from duty in the office of the Inspector General, Washington, D. C., April 1, 1898, is amended to take effect May 1, 1898. (H. Q. A., April 4.)

9th INFANTRY.—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.

Corp. John M. Weigle has been promoted Sergeant and Pvt. D. J. Kelly appointed Corporal in Co. F, 9th Inf.

11th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

2d Lieut. E. A. Shuttlesworth and Additional 2d Lieut. R. L. Carmichael, 11th Inf. (now at Sentinel, Ariz.), are relieved from further operations of par. 2, S. O. 8, c. s., D. Colo., and will proceed to their proper station,

Whipple Barracks, Ariz. The escort and equipment of their topographical party will be sent to Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (S. O. 32, D. Colo., March 29.)

The following appointment was on April 1 made in Co. B, 11th Inf.: Lance Corp. James J. Smith, to be Corporal, vice Walker, discharged.

The following promotion and appointment was on April 1 made in Co. E, 11th Inf.: Corp. Thomas Byrne, to be Sergeant, vice McManus, appointed Commissary Sergeant; Lance Corp. Frank S. Neptune, to be Corporal, vice Byrne, promoted.

#### 12th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN N. ANDREWS.

Corp. John S. E. Young, H. 12th Inf., was on April 2 appointed Sergeant Major of this regiment, vice Dammus, appointed Commissary Sergeant.

1st Lieut. Robert Alexander, 12th Inf., is relieved from duty as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. instituted by par. 3, S. O. 3, c. s., D. M., and 2d Lieut. Wilbur E. Dove, 12th Inf., is detailed as Judge Advocate in his stead. (S. O. 4, D. M., March 25.)

#### 13th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.

Leave for 3 months from March 20, 1898, is granted Capt. John H. H. Peshine, 13th Inf. (H. Q. A., March 31.)

1st Lieut. P. C. Harris, Q. M. 13th Inf., will supervise payment of troops on March muster. (Fort Niagara, April 6.)

#### 14th INFANTRY.—COL. THOMAS M. ANDERSON.

Q. M. Sergt. George M. Sturley, 14th Inf., now at the post of Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will proceed to Dyea, Alaska. (S. O. 52, D. Col., March 26.)

#### 15th INFANTRY.—COLONEL EDWARD MOALE.

The following transfers are made in the 15th Inf.: 2d Lieut. Edward T. Hartmann, from Co. G to H; 2d Lieut. Benjamin M. Koehler, from Co. H to G. (H. Q. A., April 2.)

#### 16th INFANTRY.—COLONEL HUGH A. THEAKER.

Leave for 1 month is granted 1st Lieut. Warren H. Cowles, 16th Inf. (S. O. 53, D. Col., March 28.)

#### 17th INFANTRY.—COLONEL JOHN S. POLAND.

Capt. James M. Burns, 17th Inf., will report in person to the Governor of Ohio, for duty with the National Guard of that State. (H. Q. A., March 31.)

#### 18th INFANTRY.—COL. DAVID D. VAN VALZAH.

Leave for 1 month, to take effect upon his relief from duty at Donne College, Crete, Neb., is granted 1st Lieut. Charles B. Hardin, 18th Inf. (H. Q. A., March 31.)

#### 19th INFANTRY.—COLONEL SIMON SNYDER.

The medical treatment for which 1st Lieut. Edward T. Winston, 19th Inf., was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., having been completed, he will proceed to rejoin his proper station. (H. Q. A., April 2.)

The retirement from active service, this date, of Capt. Charles T. Witherell, 19th Inf., upon his own application, after thirty years' service, is announced. (H. Q. A., April 6.)

#### 20th INFANTRY.—COL. HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.

Corp. Robert Hutchinson, Co. D, 20th Inf., now at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., is transferred as a private to the 6th Artillery. (H. Q. A., March 30.)

#### 21st INFANTRY.—COLONEL JACOB KLINE.

During the absence of Lieut. L. J. Hearn, Quartermaster 21st Inf., 1st Lieut. W. Y. Stamper is appointed acting Quartermaster. (Plattsburg Barracks, April 3.)

Sergt. W. G. Atkins, G, 21st Inf., has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. E. Flynn appointed Corporal in Co. G, 21st Inf.

Sergt. Joseph Kearney, 21st Inf., has been elected a 2d Lieutenant of Company G, 8th Regt., of New York National Guard.

#### 22d INFANTRY.—COLONEL CHARLES A. WIKOFF.

Leave for 14 days, to expire not later than April 17, 1898, is granted Lieut. Col. John H. Patterson, 22d Inf., Fort Crook, Neb. (S. O. 6, D. Mo., March 28.)

#### 25th INFANTRY.—COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.

Entire regiment at Chickamauga, Ga., National Park. Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. William J. Pardee, Adjutant 25th Inf., Fort Missoula, Mont. (S. O. 43, D. D., March 31.)

#### COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Adams, April 12. Detail: Capt. John C. Scantling, Asher C. Taylor, 1st Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, Edwin St. J. Greble, Herman C. Schumm, 2d Lieut. Dwight E. Aultman, Harry F. Jackson, 2nd Art., 2d Lieut. Le Roy S. Lyon, 2d Art., Judge A. (S. O. 72, D. E., April 4.)

A general court martial is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., the 5th of April, 1898. Detail: Maj. William S. McCaskey, 20th Inf.; Capt. John B. Kerr, 6th Cav.; Capt. Joseph F. Huston, 20th Inf.; Capt. Herbert S. Foster, 20th Inf.; Capt. John C. Dent, 20th Inf.; Capt. James A. Irons, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Rowland G. Hill, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frederick V. Krug, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frank D. Webster, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ervin L. Phillips, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Benjamin B. Hyer, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Lorrain T. Richardson, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Lucian Stacy, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James A. Cole, 6th Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 8, D. M., March 31.)

#### RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men, now at the stations designated after their respective names, are placed upon the retired list: Q. M. Sergt. Charles W. Bennett, 17th Inf., Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Chief Trumpeter Stephen Taylor, 9th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb.; 1st Sergt. Frank Woodhull, Battery C, 4th Art., Fort McHenry, Md.; Corp. Michael Dean, Detachment of Ordnance, Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, N. J.; Artificer Laurence Schneiderhan, Co. C, 19th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich. (H. Q. A., April 2.)

#### ENGINEER BATTALION.

The Engineer Battalion at Willets Point has been lessened pretty considerably by the distribution of small detachments of N. C. O.'s and privates to several of the seacoast fortifications.

#### ARMY BOARDS.

Boards of officers will assemble at the posts indicated March 29, to report upon the qualifications of the non-commissioned officers ordered before them, for appointment as Commissary Sergeants: Madison Barracks. Detail: Lieut. Col. Ezra P. Ewers, 9th Inf.; Capt. Geo. Palmer, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John P. Finley, Q. M., 9th Inf., Comm. The Quartermaster Sergeant, Thomas H. Jones, 9th Inf., will appear before the board. Fort Porter. Detail: Col. Alfred T. Smith, 13th Inf.; Capt. Jesse C. Chance, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Peter C. Harris, Q. M., 13th Inf., Comm. 1st Sergt. Hugo Laskowski, Co. C, 13th Inf., will appear before the board for examination. (S. O. 64, D. E., March 23.)

A Board of Officers to consist of Capt. Samuel R. Whitall, 16th Inf.; Capt. Leven C. Allen, 10th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John Newton, Q. M., 16th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Sherman, Idaho, April 4, 1898, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Maj. Louis V. De Birny, 16th Inf., for appointment as Commissary Sergeant, U. S. A. (S. O. 54, D. Columbia, March 30.)

A Board of Officers to consist of Maj. Allen Smith, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. George H. Cameron, Q. M., 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Cecil Stewart, Adj., 4th Cav., is appointed to meet at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., April 4, 1898, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Maj. Garret O'Reilly, 4th Cav., for appointment as Commissary Sergeant, U. S. A. (S. O. 54, D. Columbia, March 30.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. George S. Anderson, 6th Cav.; Capt. Clarence A. Stedman, 9th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Charles J. Stevens, 9th Cav., Comm., is instituted to meet at Fort Robinson, Neb., to examine into the qualifications of Saddler Sergt. John W. Brown, 9th Cav., for appointment as Commissary Sergeant, U. S. A. (S. O. 4, D. M., March 25.)

A board of officers to consist of Maj. James M. Bell, 1st Cav.; Capt. Frederick W. Sibley, 2d Cav., and 1st Lieut. Alvarado M. Fuller, 2d Cav., Comm., is instituted to meet at Fort Riley, Kan., to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Maj. Felix Murausko, 1st Cav., for appointment as Commissary Sergeant, U. S. A. (S. O. 4, D. M., March 25.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Gregory Barrett, 10th Inf.; Capt. Jacob G. Galbraith, 1st Cav., and 1st Lieut. John H. Chollenberger, Q. M., 10th Inf., Comm., is instituted to meet at Fort Reno, O. T., to examine into and report upon the qualifications of Sergt. John W. Stuble, Co. F, 10th Inf., for appointment as Commissary Sergeant, U. S. A. (S. O. 4, D. M., March 25.)

A board of officers to consist of Maj. Wm. M. Van Horne, 22d Inf.; Capt. John J. Crittenden, 22d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Jacob F. Kreps, Q. M., 22d Inf., Comm., is instituted to meet at Fort Crook, Neb., to examine into and report upon the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Otto Denner, Co. E, 22d Inf., for appointment as Commissary Sergeant, U. S. A. (S. O. 4, D. M., March 25.)

A board of officers to consist of Maj. Eli L. Huggins, 6th Cav.; Capt. John B. Kerr, 6th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Edward M. Lewis, 20th Inf., Comm., is instituted to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to examine the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Benjamin Otten, Co. B, and Richard F. Rumpf, Co. H, 20th Inf., for appointment as Commissary Sergeants, U. S. A. (S. O. 4, D. M., March 25.)

#### ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

The following named officers, having completed the course of instruction at the U. S. Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., are relieved from further duty at the school: 1st Lieut. John L. Hayden, 1st Art.; Richmond P. Davis, 2d Art.; Ernest Hinds, 2d Art.; Henry R. Lemly, 3d Art.; John E. McMahon, 4th Art.; Wilmet E. Ellis, 4th Art.; Edward T. Brown, 5th Art.; George W. Gatchell, 5th Art.; Peyton C. March, 5th Art.; John K. Cree, 6th Art.; Elisha S. Benton, 7th Art., and 2d Lieut. William J. Snow, 1st Art.; Frank E. Harris, 1st Art.; William Chamberlaine, 1st Art.; LeRoy S. Lyon, 2d Art.; Tiemann N. Horn, 2d Art.; Edward J. Timberlake, Jr., 2d Art.; Kenneth Morton, 3d Art.; George H. McManus, 3d Art.; Andrew Hero, Jr., 4th Art., and Clarence C. Williams, 4th Art. Lieut. Snow will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La., for duty with Battery D, 1st Artillery; and, excepting Lieuts. Lemly and March, the other officers named who are not already present with their batteries, or under orders to join them, will proceed to report for duty with their respective batteries without delay. (H. Q. A., March 30.)

1st Lieut. John P. Wisser, 1st Art., is, in addition to his present duties, assigned to duty as instructor in the Department of Military Engineering, United States Artillery School, vice Capt. John M. K. Davis, 1st Art., relieved. 1st Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, 5th Art., is, in addition to his other duties, assigned to duty as instructor in the Departments of Artillery and of Ballistics, United States Artillery School, vice Capt. John P. Story, 4th Art., and Maj. James M. Ingalls, 1st Art., relieved. Lieut. Allen will receive for and take charge of all Artillery School property pertaining to each of these departments. (G. O. 26, Art. School, April 6.)

The troops of the Artillery School will be paid April 8, 1898, under the supervision of Maj. James M. Ingalls, 1st Art. (G. O. 27, Art. School, April 7.)

#### CHANGES OF STATION.

The following changes of stations of troops serving in the Department of Colorado are directed: Headquarters, staff and band, 15th Inf., are transferred from Fort Bayard, N. M., to Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Co. D, 15th Inf., is transferred from Fort Bayard, N. M., to Fort Apache, Ariz. Headquarters, staff and band, Cos. B and C, and skeleton companies I and K, Whipple Barracks, Ariz., and Cos. A, D, F and H, 11th Inf., Fort Apache, Ariz., are transferred to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. The C. O., 11th Inf., will arrange by telegraph with the C. O., Fort Apache, for assembling the Headquarters, band and six companies of that regiment at Holbrook, Ariz., so as to proceed in one body to their destination. The C. O., Fort Bayard, N. M., will arrange by telegraph with the C. O., Fort Apache, Ariz., for the date of arrival of Company D, 15th Inf., from Fort Bayard, at Holbrook, Ariz., in order that it may use the wagon transportation assembled there with the battalion, 11th Inf., in the further movement of Co. D, 15th Inf., to Fort Apache. (S. O. 32, D. Colo., March 29.)

1st Lieut. W. H. Wilson, Asst. Surg., will accompany Co. D, 15th Inf., from Fort Bayard, N. M., to Holbrook, Ariz., at which place he will report to the C. O., 11th Inf., and accompany the detachment of that regiment thence to its destination, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (S. O. 32, D. Colo., March 29.)

2d Lieut. Herschel Tapes, 15th Inf., with a detachment consisting of two non-commissioned officers and ten privates of the 15th Infantry, will proceed without delay from Fort Huachuca to Whipple Barracks, Ariz., and remain there until further orders as guard to the public property at the last named post. (S. O. 32, D. Colo., March 29.)

(For Additional Army Orders see Page 598.)

Maj. Charles H. Whipple, Paymr., will pay the troops in the District of Lynn Canal, Alaska, for the muster if March 31, 1898. (S. O. 54, D. Columbia, March 30.)

In a heavy gale at sea on March 23 Lieut. Comdr. Bleeker, in command of the Bancroft, fell and broke his right ankle. Lieut. Veader was in command when the boat arrived at Boston.

Lieut. Harry Burgess, C. E., left Willets Point, N. Y. H. Friday, April 8, for Galveston, Texas.

Lieut. Edward H. Schulz, C. E., left for Norfolk, Va., on the same day.

Lieuts. Ferguson and Cheney, Corps of Engineers, are to be ordered to Willets Point next week.



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A soldier of Co. G, 14th U. S. Inf., writing to the Vancouver "Independent," says: "This is a tough place—all gamblers and sure-thing men. The wind blows all the time at about 90 or 100 miles per hour, and goes clean through a fellow. We are camped on the trail of White Pass, and it is crowded all the time with dogs, oxen, horses and hundreds and hundreds of men. This town is wide open day and night. We pitched our tents on a foot of snow. Men are dying like sheep; water has to be boiled before it is used. The redcoats are just on top of the hill, and charge \$10 to pass, after charging at Victoria; that is the way they do; every time you move it costs from \$100 to \$200."

Walter George Smith has given us from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons a handsome octavo volume containing the "Life and Letters" of his father, Thomas Kilby Smith, Brevet Maj. Gen., U. S. Vols., who served with great credit at Shiloh, in the Siege of Corinth, in the Vicksburg Campaign, with Banks in the Red River expedition, and elsewhere in the field, and was an able Department Commander during our Civil War. Gen. Smith was the descendant of a German physician, Godfried Christian Schmidt, who in 1752 came to this country, where he attained great eminence in his profession. On his mother's side Gen. Smith was a descendant of the Kilby family, who gave name to a street well known in Boston, near which city, at Dorchester, Gen. Smith was born, Sept. 23, 1862. He died in New York, Dec. 14, 1887. This volume is a loving tribute from a son to a hero father whose career is set forth in extracts from official reports and documents, in letters from distinguished soldiers like Grant and Sherman, who bear affectionate testimony to the ability and services of Gen. Smith, and in a series of letters from the General to his family during his absences from home. It is illustrated by a series of portraits and is dedicated to Gen. Smith's Companions of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.



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The lecture given recently by Lieut. Col. Jared A. Smith, C. E., U. S. A., in the Temple Course of lectures at Cleveland, Ohio, seems to have been the attraction of the season. The subject was apropos to current events, being "Gunpowder as a Promoter of Civilization." Our correspondent writes: "The lecture occupied nearly two hours in its delivery, but received breathless attention throughout. Col. Smith told how the use of firearms had ended feudalism by giving to the common people the means of coping with the nobility in the field, whereas before gunpowder was known, a mailed knight, protected by armor and equipped with the best weapons of the day, was equal to about eighteen common soldiers. The new condition, he declared, had gradually shortened war periods, lengthened peace periods, and reduced the number of men in the field, so that agriculture, manufacturing, commerce, and the peaceful arts had flourished exceedingly. Col. Smith, in conclusion, said he thought the \$50,000,000 appropriation the greatest measure to insure peace that could have been passed. He alluded to a big gun which had been named the "peace-maker," and said he thought that without irreverence it could be said of the makers of such implements of war, 'Blessed are the peacemakers.' There were many warm congratulations at the close of the lecture.

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housekeepers  
will have  
no other  
in the  
kitchen.

**IVORY SOAP**

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In a work entitled "La Guerra de Cuba; Estudio Militar," published at Madrid, Don G. Reparaz calls the attention of his countrymen to some wholesome truths concerning Cuba, which is, as he tells them, to Spain in her decadence, what Flanders was to her greatness. In the conduct of war in Cuba there has been wretched maladministration, incapacity, and the "wretched love of money," and of rewards gained by whatever means—in short all the weaknesses of the Spanish character. "This frightful adventure," Don Reparaz says, "cost seven hundred millions of dollars, and two hundred thousand men. We ought not to throw the blame for this immense loss on the bush (manigua) or the yellow fever; the fault rests chiefly with the want of military preparation, the little intelligence of those who directed the campaigns, and the bad politicians who governed in Madrid."

This estimate of losses evidently does not include the five or six hundred thousand Cubans who, as our correspondent of March 26 showed, have perished in the past eighteen months, and most of them from "starvation or the effects of the want of food."

It is estimated that the present Cuban war has cost Spain 70,000 soldiers. Senator Proctor, a veteran soldier himself, has no very high opinion of Spain's boy conscripts. Man for man, they seem to have been no match whatever for the Cuban patriots.

Phisterer's "Statistical Record" of our Civil War shows that the total deaths in our armies from all causes, killed, died of wounds, disease, etc., were 304,360. We have no exact estimates of losses in the Confederate service, but, judging from the relative strength of the two armies, they were probably about 200,000. This gives a total of losses in death in the great armies engaged in our civil struggle for four years of 500,000, or less than the sacrifice of life in eighteen months in Cuba as the result of minor war. The losses by death in the Spanish Army alone in its campaigns in Cuba equal the losses by death in the Confederate armies.

Three 850-pound projectiles were fired from the 12-inch wire-wound guns on the *Illustrious*, the last of the majestic class of British battleships, in less than two minutes with an inexperienced crew. As the muzzle velocity is 2,367 foot seconds each shot has an energy of 33,000 foot tons. "Engineering" calls attention to the fact that this shows that, with both turrets trained on the enemy, 10,200 pounds delivered with an energy of 330,240 foot tons can be put into a hostile ship inside of two minutes, an attack which no vessel could survive. There is no reason either, says the same authority, why this rate should not be kept up. The gain in speed of firing is obtained by improvements in the hydraulic mechanism which works the guns. They can be loaded now in any position, even when trained at the maximum elevation of 13½ degrees.

In the course of the debate on the Navy Appropriation bill in the House of Representatives on Friday last Mr. Thaddeus W. Mahon, of Pennsylvania, said:

Mr. Mahon—I ask unanimous consent to submit an article to be printed in the "Record."

The Chairman—The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent to have a statement printed in the "Record." Is there objection? (After a pause.) The Chair hears none.

The statement referred to and which appears in the "Congressional Record" of April 1, page 3,863, was the article headed "American Armor for Foreign Ships," which appeared in the "Army and Navy Journal" of February 19, 1898.

Secretary Long has written a letter thanking the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company of Wilmington, Del., for its "manifestation of patriotism" in hurrying work on the torpedo boat *Stringham*, and declining any extra amount from the Government for work.



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## OUR IMMENSE RESOURCES.

It is a matter of national pride that such a satisfactory showing has followed the war excitement as to center the attention of the world upon the fact of the enormous resources of this country. One thing is surely accomplished—the convincing of other nations of our great power in producing everything needed in the event of hostilities being prolonged. Not only is the Spanish Army and Navy now eating our flour, but we can feed several other nations at the same time.

All of the war material as well as the supplies for our Army and Navy are produced here, and by citizens whose patriotism is well known. Our armor plate is the best in the world, and Russia is so far convinced of this fact that she has recently placed an order with American manufacturers for a quantity sufficient for two big battleships. Japan is also buying. The armor-piercing and deck-piercing shot and shells made here are not equalled on the face of the globe. Other countries understand this and purchase liberally. Our dynamite guns are so far ahead of the rest of the world that they practically stand alone. Ask the struggling Cubans about the destructiveness of these guns. The automobile torpedoes made in the United States after the Whitehead pattern, are so much more effective than the original that the English and Austrian manufacturers are despondent. Our dirigible torpedoes eclipse everything of the kind in Europe and are being sought after by foreigners.

Everything is produced here. Nothing is lacking, from hard tack to 13-inch guns, and from armor-piercing shells to a simple lanyard, and the great credit is due to American genius and enterprise and capital, which should be patronized in preference to all others.

While this Government has been, of late, buying vessels for the Navy to meet an emergency, nobody questions our ability to build warships as good as the best. Our shipyards are well equipped to turn out fast and powerful fighting ships. And while we are congratulating ourselves on this grand showing, those in authority should remember that we will need more battleships two or three years hence and that now is the time to make the contracts. Very many small yards are ready to rush out patrol boats, torpedo boats, dispatch boats and smaller craft. At no distant day the United States will

be the best market for war material of all kinds, and the attention of other nations is already directed hitherward.

## STRENGTHENING COAST DEFENSES.

Coast defense has received an important reinforcement by the arrival at New York of 14 of the 4.2-inch Maxim rapid firing guns, recently purchased by the agents of the Ordnance Department in Europe. This is the first consignment of a total number of forty-six which have been obtained abroad. Twenty more rapid firing guns will arrive in the new cruiser New Orleans. The final consignment of twelve rapid firing guns obtained of English manufacturers under releases from the Brazilian Government, left England on Wednesday, and will probably arrive in New York in about ten or twelve days. Carriages for all the guns were furnished under the contract, together with 300 rounds of ammunition for each gun. The New Orleans is also understood to be bringing a large supply of ammunition for the rapid firing guns in excess of the amount which was purchased under contract.

The guns included in the consignment which has already arrived will be shipped immediately to several of the points intended to receive them, which are considered to demand the greatest haste in the completion of the fortifications. These are Boston, New York, Fort Monroe and Key West.

The mounting of the new guns will proceed with all possible dispatch. The emplacements were commenced by the engineer officers as soon as the contracts for the guns were completed, and are now practically finished.

It is possible that two of this first lot will be mounted on Gull Island, at the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound. The general plan for the disposition of the entire three consignments contemplates their shipment to strengthen the fortifications at Portland, Me., Portsmouth, N. H., Philadelphia, Fort McHenry, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, Savannah, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston, in addition to the more important points previously mentioned. As the engineering work is so far advanced on the emplacements, it is believed that the guns can be mounted and put in a condition for service in a little over a week after they are received at the fortifications. The rapid firing guns are highly esteemed by artillerymen for the efficiency and economy, and the safe arrival of the first consignment of the foreign guns, and the shortly expected arrival of the remainder, is a source of much gratification to the War Department.

The guns obtained abroad are not of the same caliber as those manufactured in this country, and as it would consume considerable time and occasion much expense to change the machinery of the ordnance plants established in the United States, in order that they might supply ammunition of the proper caliber for the foreign rapid-firing guns, the ordnance agents in England have decided to ship in the New Orleans as much of this ammunition as could be stowed away on board. The total amount of ammunition coming in the New Orleans and the ship which left England Wednesday, together with that which has already arrived, it is believed, will be sufficient for the impending emergency.

## THE ARMY BILL DEFEATED.

It is with profound regret that we record the fact that officers of the National Guard organizations throughout the country have succeeded in defeating the bill for the reorganization of the Army by their appeals to Congressmen against it. They have sinned in ignorance and if we have war they will repent at leisure. The populist sentiment against any bill for an increase of the Army was sufficiently strong to endanger this bill without this reinforcement.

The bill was brought up in the House on Monday, when action upon it was postponed until Wednesday. The debate opened on that day was continued on Thursday and was devoted to almost every subject except the merits of the bill itself. Cuba and her wrongs were far more important in the opinion of the principal speakers than the defense of the Nation. History, experience, common sense, were thrown to the winds and demagoguery reigned triumphant. Reinforcing the populists alleged friends of the National Guards antagonized the united opinion of all the military authorities of the country as to the absolute necessity of giving the Army a modern organization before it is called upon to participate in a war, and in spite of the fact that the country is now on the verge of a war, the ultimate extent of which cannot be foreseen.

It was in vain that Chairman Hull, of the Military Committee, explained that there was no intention of absorbing the National Guard into the regular Army and pointed out that regiments in the National Guards of the various States could enter the Federal service when volunteers were called for and could serve as such volunteers under their own officers. It was in vain that he accepted amendment after amendment intended to remove the apprehension of the Guardsmen, and was willing to allow the bill to pass containing little new legislation except a bare provision for the three-battalion organization. The vast majority of the members of the House, influenced by the letters and telegrams they had received from the National Guard organizations of their districts, would not consent to the passage of the bill, even in its most attenuated form, and should the Army be called upon to take the field against Spain it will have to do so with the antiquated organization of one hundred years ago.

Mr. Hull made a vain attempt to save the three-battalion provision of the bill by sacrificing the rest. When

the debate ended the bill was recommitted, with only the first two sections, left in the following form:

"That hereafter the peace organization of each regiment of infantry now in service shall embrace one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, ten Captains, twelve 1st Lieutenants, ten 2d Lieutenants, one Sergeant Major, one Quartermaster Sergeant, one chief musician, two principal musicians, two battalions of four companies each, and two skeleton or un-manned companies; the organized companies to be constituted as now authorized by law: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as abolishing the office of Chaplain in each regiment of colored troops, and provided further, That the vacancies in the grade of Major, created by this section, shall be filled by promotion, according to seniority in the Infantry Arm.

"Sec. 2. That upon a declaration of war by Congress, or a declaration by Congress that war exists, the President, in his discretion, may establish a third battalion for each infantry regiment, consisting of four companies, to be supplied by manning the two skeleton companies, and by organizing two additional companies. The vacancies of commissioned officers in the additional companies shall be filled by promotions by seniority in the infantry arm, and by appointments in accordance with existing law."

As the bill stood, when recommitted, the total increase in time of war would have amounted to only 5,000 unlisted men. Still another cause of the defeat of the measure was that the minds of members were absorbed with the Cuban situation, the report of the Maine Court of Inquiry, the expected message from the President and the imminent prospect of war with Spain. Few members paid any attention to or took any interest in the debate, much of which was exceedingly instructive as well as interesting. Otherwise the discussion would have commanded attention and the bill might have received intelligent consideration on its merits.

It is to be hoped that wiser counsels may prevail in the National Guard and that the better informed members of the organization will unite their efforts to counteract the mischief. If we have a war that calls troops into the field there will be work enough and glory enough for all, as well as hardships, disabilities and death sufficient to satisfy the most exacting. It will be a cruel wrong to send to Cuba to perish in its malarious swamps the enthusiastic young men of the National Guard who sacrifice everything in their zeal for service—and for what? that the ambition of their officers for distinction may be gratified. We are not in favor of the regular Army nor opposed to the National Guard. What we favor before everything else is proper military organization and military efficiency. This means success, honor and National gain. Anything else means inefficiency and disaster, in the humiliation of which every citizen must share.

Governor Black of New York has formally transferred to the U. S. Government absolute right, title and jurisdiction over the land on Staten Island, purchased from private individuals to be used to form a part of the New York Harbor defense. This action was necessary because the State has a bottom title to all its territory.

The case of Capt. C. T. Witherell, 19th Inf., who was recently tried by court martial at Fort Wayne, Mich., for duplicating his pay account, has been closed by the retirement of the officer. The defense claimed that his irregularities were committed during periods of mental derangement, and a petition was sent to the Secretary of War setting forth those facts, and Mrs. Witherell went to Washington to see the authorities.

These are happy days for yachtsmen who know how difficult it is to get, when they want to sell, over a half or third of what a vessel cost them. Uncle Sam is in a hurry and has fifty millions burning in his pocket, so he is willing to pay an advance on cost. To receive \$300,000 for a vessel that cost \$250,000, and could not be sold to a private customer for over \$75,000, makes a ship owner realize that this is indeed the greatest and best Government the sun ever shone upon.

The Battalion of Engineers has at last been ordered to distribute the greater part of itself along the Atlantic seacoast for the special work of planting submarine mines in front of harbor or channel fortifications. The members of the Engineer Battalion have paid especial attention to torpedo drill ever since the Maine disaster, as the probabilities of great activity in that Department have ever since then been thought to be very great. Accordingly the Chief of Engineers gave instructions, which have made the Engineer soldiers proficient in all that pertains to the theoretical part of loading and planting torpedoes. Details of men, equipped for heavy field service, have been sent to Fort Point, Galveston, Texas; Mobile, Ala.; Key West, Fla.; Charleston, S. C.; Fortress Monroe, Fort Washington, Flinn's Point, protecting the approaches to Philadelphia, Portsmouth, N. H.; Fort Hancock, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Boston, Mass., and Portland, Me. The number of men in a detail varies from seven to twenty, according to the importance of the fort to be defended. It is expected when these Engineer soldiers have finished their special work of submarine mining, that they will stand ready to act as infantry, which Engineer soldiers have always done with immense credit in preceding wars, notably in the Civil War.



## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

MARCH 31.—2d Lieut. S. B. Winram, ordered to the Fessenden.

2d Lieut. C. S. Craig, ordered to join the Morrill at Norfolk, Va.

Dr. E. F. McConnell, appointed Surgeon on the Woodbury.

The resignation of 3d Lieut. Moses Goodrich accepted, to take effect March 31.

APRIL 1.—Dr. J. Spencer Hough, appointed Surgeon on the Morrill.

APRIL 2.—Capt. H. T. Blake, detached from the Seward and ordered to his home.

1st Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks, detached from the Seward, and ordered to the Winona.

1st Asst. Engr. F. R. Falkenstein, detached from the Seward, and ordered to the Winona.

The Commanding Officer of the U. S. S. McCulloch ordered to proceed to Hong Kong, China, with his command, and report to Commr. Dewey, U. S. N., for duty with the Asiatic Squadron.

The resignation of Cadet J. W. Morse accepted, to take effect April 2.

APRIL 4.—1st Lieut. J. H. Quinan, ordered to construction duty at Cleveland, O.

3d Lieut. W. A. Wiley, detached from the Dexter, and ordered to the Manning.

Capt. of Engrs. J. W. Collins and 1st Asst. Engr. C. A. McAllister, appointed a Board, for the examination of candidates for appointment to the grade of 2d Assistant Engineer.

APRIL 5.—1st Lieut. J. H. Brown, detached from the Bear, and ordered to the Perry.

APRIL 6.—Capt. W. F. Kilgore, ordered to proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., as a witness, in the case of the steamer Dauntless, seized for violation of U. S. Revenue laws.

Capt. L. N. Stodder, 2d Lieut. S. B. Winram, 1st Lieut. J. H. Quinan, and Capt. W. F. Kilgore and F. M. Munger were recent visitors at the Department.

The revenue steamers Woodbury, Manning, Morrill, Windom, Hamilton, and Hudson have arrived at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, and are now being fitted with suitable batteries.

## ACTIVITY IN THE NEW YORK YARD.

Not for years has there been so much activity in the Navy Yard as is seen these days of war preparation.

In the Commandant's office, Lieut. John A. Dougherty on Tuesday relieved Lieut. A. Ward, as aide to the Commandant. Dougherty is genial enough to make a host of friends.

The Texas got away early on Wednesday morning for Hampton Roads. She looked grim in her fighting paint, which is the prevailing lead color. Capt. Philip put overboard and had stored a lot of old furniture and ornaments before sailing. One of the officers of the Texas remarked that the ship could be cleared for action in fifteen minutes.

The Mayflower came out of dry dock on Wednesday and is getting her battery. She will bristle with rapid-fire guns. She sails soon, with Mackenzie in command.

The Saturn, bought from the Boston Towboat Company, took the vacant dry dock. Swarms of men are at work on both craft. The Saturn is to be a collier.

The Nezinecot, formerly the DeWitt C. Ivins, bought of the Moran Towboat Company, has sailed for Key West, with Lieut. Y. Noel in command. She is a steel boat, 110 feet on the water line, 22 feet beam, 10 feet draught; speed, 14 knots; built at Philadelphia in 1897.

The Algonquin, formerly the El Toro, has sailed, with Ensign W. S. Crossley in command. She was a Morgan liner; iron; 130 gross tons; 90 feet long, 19 feet beam; 250 horse power; built in 1891 at Newport News.

At the yard is a fleet of steamships, yachts, tugs and other craft bought by the Naval Auxiliary Board. These vessels will be overhauled and supplied with batteries.

The Sioux, formerly the P. H. Wise, Ensign W. R. Gherardi in command, will sail soon. She was bought from the Moran Towboat Company, and is steel; 111 gross tons; 84 feet long, 19 feet beam; built in 1892 at Philadelphia.

The Osceola, formerly the Winthrop, is about ready, with Lieut. John L. Purcell in command.

The Uncas, formerly the tug Walter A. Luckenbach, is being refitted. Lieut. F. R. Brainard will be in command.

The Wompatuck, formerly the Atlas, was purchased from the Standard Oil Company. She is of wood, 333 tons, 117 feet long, 25.5 feet beam.

Lieut. J. M. Helm is in command of the Hornet, formerly the yacht Alicia, bought from H. M. Flagler. She is steel, schooner rig, 160 feet water line, 24 feet beam, 13.5 feet in depth, 9.5 feet draught; triple expansion engines; built in 1890 on the Delaware.

The Sovereign, the twin-screw steel yacht, bought from M. C. D. Borden, is at the yard, together with the Wasp, formerly the steel, schooner-rigged yacht Columbia, purchased by the Naval Auxiliary Board. Lieut. A. Ward is in command of the Wasp.

The Chicago looks dilapidated, but on the inside swarms of workmen are putting in new machinery and she may be in fighting trim yet.

On the receiving ship Vermont the enlistment of men for sea duty is going on rapidly.

## NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

APRIL 4.—Civil Engineer Mordecai T. Endicott, U. S. N., to be Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, with the relative rank of Commodore.

James Edward Palmer, of North Carolina, to be a P. A. Engineer.

## NAVY NOMINATIONS.

APRIL 4.—Edward Vanderpoel Armstrong, of New York, and William Henry Bucher, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Surgeons in the Navy, to fill vacancies.

APRIL 7.—Edgar Thompson, of Missouri, to be an Assistant Surgeon.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

APRIL 7.—1st Lieut. B. S. Neumann, U. S. M. C., Puget Sound Naval Station, granted leave of absence for three days from 9th inst. (H. Q. M. C., March 31, 1898.)

Sergt. Isaac Calkins, U. S. M. C., ordered transferred from Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Fla., to Naval Hospital, New York. (H. Q. M. C., April 4, 1898.)

Capt. Frederick H. Corrie, U. S. M. C., granted one year's extension of leave of absence, with permission to remain abroad. (H. Q. M. C., April 5, 1898.)

The Austrian training ship Donau arrived at New York, March 20, from Havana, and after exchanging salutes with Governors Island she went to an anchorage in the North River off Forty-second street.

## THE NAVY.

J. D. LONG, Secretary. T. ROOSEVELT, Asst. Secretary.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 28.—Asst. Paymr. G. M. Lukesh, appointed from March 17, commissioned March 24, and ordered to the Castine.

MARCH 31.—Lieut. A. Ward, detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to duty on the Wasp.

APRIL 1.—Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser, detached from the Albatross April 1 and ordered to the Mayflower.

Carpenter G. Helms ordered to the Vermont April 1.

Ensign A. T. Chester, detached from the Massachusetts April 1 and ordered to the Franklin.

Lieut. G. M. Stoney, detached from recruiting duty April 1 and ordered to the Vermont.

Lieut. D. Mahan, detached from the Machias April 1 and ordered to prepare for sea.

Lieut. H. McCrea, detached from the Brooklyn April 1 and ordered to the Machias.

Lieut. C. E. Vreeland, detached from the Helena April 1 and ordered to the Dolphin.

Ensign F. H. Schofield, detached from the Patterson April 1 and ordered to the Vermont.

Lieut. A. C. Hodgson, detached from the Naval Academy April 1 and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Lieut. W. S. Hughes, detached from hydrographic duty April 1 and ordered to the Vermont.

Ensign A. J. Wadhams, detached from the Texas April 1 and ordered to the Vermont.

Lieut. L. M. Garrett, detached from the Albatross April 1 and ordered to the Franklin.

Ensign C. C. Fewell, detached from the Albatross April 1 and ordered to the Franklin.

Ensign H. A. Wiley, detached from the Gedney April 1 and ordered to the Franklin.

Naval Cadets L. A. Cotton, W. C. Watts, G. L. Smith, H. C. Dinger, J. S. Graham, E. Woods and A. N. Mitchell, detached from the Naval Academy April 1 and ordered to the Columbia.

Naval Cadets W. G. Briggs, C. P. Nelson, F. L. Pinney, W. T. Tarrant and W. G. Roper, detached from the Naval Academy April 1 and ordered to the Vermont.

Naval Cadets Zeno E. Briggs, G. C. Sweet, D. C. Hanrahan, E. T. Constien and J. A. Schofield, detached from the Naval Academy April 1 and ordered to the Minneapolis.

Naval Cadets M. H. Brown, G. W. Fuller and H. T. Wright, detached from the Naval Academy April 1 and ordered to the Texas.

Naval Cadets C. Boone, E. W. McIntyre and G. T. Pettigill, detached from the Naval Academy April 1 and ordered to the New York.

Naval Cadets C. A. Able, W. P. Cronan, J. Halligan, Jr., U. S. Macy, J. A. Hand, Jr., R. N. Marble, Jr., W. B. Wells and F. L. Sheffield, detached from the Naval Academy April 1 and ordered to the Brooklyn.

Naval Cadets T. L. Johnson, H. Williams, H. J. Elson and L. Shayne, detached from the Naval Academy April 1 and ordered to the Massachusetts.

APRIL 2.—Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Everett, detached from command of the Michigan and ordered to command the Mangrove.

Asst. Engr. C. R. Mallory, detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to the Minneapolis.

Lieut. W. A. Marshall, appointed assistant to Comdr. H. Elmer, unexpired leave revoked.

Ensign H. McLean, detached from the Albatross and ordered to the Vermont.

P. A. Surg. L. L. Young, detached from the Albatross and ordered to Naval Hospital, New York.

Surg. T. H. Streets, detached as member Naval Medical Examining Boards, New York, and ordered to the Creole.

Ensign M. H. Signor, detached from duty with and ordered to the Rodgers.

Lieut. J. L. Jayne, detached from duty with and ordered to command the Rodgers.

Asst. Engr. S. E. Moses, detached from Navy Yard, Norfolk, and ordered to the Brooklyn.

APRIL 4.—P. A. Surg. F. W. Olcott, detached from the Mohican at once, ordered home and wait orders.

Ensign P. Symington, detached from the McArthur and ordered to the Franklin.

Lieut. N. A. McCully, detached from the Gedney and ordered to the Vermont.

Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Forse, detached from command of the Patterson and ordered to New York Navy Yard.

Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Osborn, detached from command of the McArthur and ordered to Norfolk Navy Yard.

P. A. Surg. L. L. Young, detached from the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, and ordered to the Mohican.

Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker, detached from duty with and ordered to command the Talbot at once.

Lieut. C. S. Williams, detached from duty with and ordered to command the Gwin.

Ensign W. S. Crossley, detached from duty with and ordered to command the Algonquin.

Lieut. C. R. Evans, detached from the St. Mary's and ordered to command the Tecumseh.

Lieut. J. L. Purcell, detached from duty with and ordered to command the Osceola.

P. A. Engr. F. C. Bowers, ordered to Navy Yard, New York.

Lieut. J. B. Milton, detached from Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to the Vermont.

APRIL 5.—Asst. Paymr. H. E. Biscoe, detached from the Essex, ordered home to settle accounts and wait orders.

Chaplain A. A. McAllister, promoted to relative rank of Captain from April 5.

Chaplain C. Q. Wright, promoted to relative rank of Commander from April 5.

Chaplain J. P. Chidwick, promoted to relative rank of Lieutenant from April 5.

Ensign A. B. Hoff, detached from the Enterprise and ordered to London as assistant to Lieut. J. C. Colwell.

Lieut. W. A. Marshall, appointed assistant to Comdr. H. Elmer.

Chief Engr. C. P. Howell, ordered to Norfolk Navy Yard with the Newark.

Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Osborn, order of April 4 is modified so that he is detached from command of the McArthur and ordered at once to the New Orleans.

Lieut. W. H. H. Southerland, ordered to command the Eagle when ready.

Lieut. J. Hood, to command the Hawk when ready.

Lieut. A. Ward, to command the Wasp when ready.

Lieut. F. R. Brainard, to command the Uncas when ready.

Lieut. J. H. Helm, to command the Hornet when ready.

Lieut. C. W. Jungen, to command the Wompatuck when ready.

Ensign W. R. Gherardi, to command the Sioux when ready.

Lieut. J. L. Purcell, to command the Osceola.

Naval Cadet D. F. Boyd, ordered to the New York.

Asst. Engr. J. R. Harris, ordered to the Columbia.

P. A. Paymr. W. L. Wilson ordered to the Mayflower.

Ensign Y. Stirling, detached from Newport News and ordered to the Dolphin.

Comdr. B. S. Richards, detached from New York Navy Yard at once and ordered to command the Saturn.

Lieut. C. E. Vreeland, ordered to the Dolphin as executive officer.

APRIL 6.—Lieut. F. K. Hill, detached from the Bureau of Ordnance and ordered at once to the Iowa.

Ensign A. J. Wadhams, detached from the Vermont and ordered at once to the Mayflower.

Lieut. Comdr. T. S. Phelps, detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to take charge of the Naval Recruiting Rendezvous at San Francisco.

Chaplain J. F. Chidwick, ordered to the Cincinnati at once.

Lieut. M. E. Hall, ordered to command the Catskill when ready.

Lieut. C. S. Richman, ordered to command the Nahant when ready.

Lieut. R. G. Peck, ordered to command the Lehigh when ready.

Comdr. E. T. Strong, ordered to command the Montauk when ready.

Comdr. B. S. Richards, ordered to command the Saturn when ready.

Lieut. H. F. Fickbohm, ordered to command the Jason when ready.

Lieut. G. P. Blow, detached from the Mayflower and ordered at once to the Wilmot.

Naval Cadet H. C. Mustin, detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Mangrove.

Naval Cadet F. E. Ridgely, detached from the Vermont and ordered to the Mangrove.

Ensign J. H. Dayton, detached from the Cincinnati and ordered at once to the Mangrove.

Naval Cadet G. B. Rice, detached from the Indiana and ordered to the Franklin.

Naval Cadet L. C. Palmer, detached from the New York and ordered to the Franklin.

Naval Cadet C. L. Poor, detached from the New York and ordered to the Franklin.

Naval Cadet K. G. Castleman, detached from the New York and ordered at once to the Franklin.

APRIL 7.—Naval Cadet F. E. Ridgely's order detaching him from the New York and ordering him to the Mangrove is revoked.

Naval Cadet C. L. Poor's order of April 5 detaching him from the New York and ordering him to the Franklin is revoked.

Naval Cadet D. M. Wood is detached from the Massachusetts and ordered at once to the Wasp.

Naval Cadet R. C. Curtin is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered at once to the Wasp.

Naval Cadet E. P. Jessop is detached from the Massachusetts and ordered at once to the Hawk.

Naval Cadet R. E. Walker, transferred from the Texas to the Hawk at once.

Naval Cadet C. E. Gilpin, transferred from the Brooklyn to the Suwanee at once.

Naval Cadet M. S. Ellis, transferred from the Brooklyn to the Hornet at once.

Naval Cadet R. E. Earle, transferred from the Massachusetts to the Hornet at once.

Naval Cadet W. T. Cluverius, to the Vermont at once.

P. A. Engr. F. H. Conant, transferred from the Naval Academy to the New York Navy Yard at once.

Naval Cadet C. P. Burt, transferred from the Naval Academy to the Vermont at once.

Lieut. Comdr. B. H. Buckingham, has sick leave extended one month.

Comdr. W. H. Emory, to be ready to command the El Sud.

Comdr. C. H. Davis, to be ready to command the El Rio.

Comdr. W. H. Brownson, to be ready to command the El Norte.

Comdr. C. J. Train, to be ready to command the El Sol.

Ensign R. McLean, transferred from the Vermont to the Armeria at once.

Lieut. L. M. Garrett, transferred from the Franklin to the Armeria at once as Executive.

Ensign P. Symington, transferred from the Franklin to the Eagle at once as Executive.

P. A. Surg. L. Morris, transferred from the Essex to the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard at once.

Naval Cadet L. C. Palmer's order of April 6 modified so he is transferred from the New York to the Mangrove at once.

Ensign O. P. Jackson is transferred from the Essex to the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard at once.

The following are transferred at once from the Essex to the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard: Ensign A. A. McKethan, Lieut. J. W. Stewart, Comdr. R. Rush, Lieut. J. Hubbard.

Naval Cadet J. H. Holden, to the Scorpion.

Naval Cadet D. W. Knox, transferred from the Massachusetts to the Maple at once.

P. A. Engr. A. Moritz, transferred from the Minneapolis to the Saturn at once.

Naval Cadet A. Bronson, Jr., to the Scorpion at once.

Naval Cadet J. H. Roys, transferred from the Brooklyn to the Eagle at once.

Naval Cadet T. T. Craven, transferred from the Massachusetts to the Eagle at once.

Naval Cadet A. E. Kalbach, transferred from the Brooklyn to the Armeria at once.

Gunner H. Campbell, warrant as gunner from March 25, 1897.

Lieut. W. S. Hughes, transferred from the Vermont to the Scorpion at once.

Lieut. Comdr. A. Marix, transferred from the Vermont to the Scorpion at once.

Naval Cadet C. M. Tozer, transferred to the Maple at once.

Ensign H. A. Wiley, transferred from the Franklin to the Maple at once.

Lieut. Comdr. W. Kellogg, to be ready to command the Maple.

Lieut. R. Welles, transferred from the Vermont to the Wasp at once as Executive.

Ensign F. H. Schofield, transferred from the Vermont to the Hawk at once as Executive.

Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser, to duty on the Suwanee.

Lieut. V. Blue, transferred from the Naval Academy to the Suwanee at once as Executive.

Naval Cadet I. C. Wettengill, transferred from the Naval Academy to the Suwanee at once.

Lieut. A. Sharp, Jr., to command the Vixen April 11.

Lieut. C. H. Harlow, to the Vixen April 11 as Executive.

Naval Cadet F. A. Kearney, transferred from the Naval Academy to the Vixen at once.

Naval Cadet A. MacArthur, transferred from the Naval Academy to the Vixen at once.

Topeka, at Weymouth, England, April 7, Annapolis to Tompkinsville April 8.

Ensign C. F. Preston, transferred from the Vermont to the Scorpion at once.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Lieut. Comdr. John C. Colwell, U. S. N., Naval Attache at London, on April 2 purchased from the Thames Iron Works for the United States Government a cruiser



of 1,800 tons displacement and capable of a speed of 16 knots. The vessel carries 6 4.7-inch guns and 10 smaller ones. She is fitted with twin screws and has a protected deck. The new vessel will proceed to the United States at once.

The Navy Department has purchased the Thames Iron Works, of London, England, the cruiser Diogenes, which was built in Germany for the Peruvian Government at the time of the war between Peru and Chili, but was never delivered to the Peruvian Government. During the China-Japanese war she became the property of Japan, but on account of open hostilities she never left English waters. The Diogenes draws only about 10 feet. During her trial trips she made 16 knots on 60 tons of coal. She is 250 ft. long, 35 ft. extreme breadth and 21 ft. 9 in. depth. Her armament consists of 2 "long Toms" and a stern chaser of excellent caliber, and 2 Maxim guns on each side amidships. The Maxim guns have a range of 120 degrees and the long Toms 165 degrees. She is now en route for the United States under command of Lieut. John J. Knapp and a crew of 40 men, enlisted in England. She is accompanied by the newly purchased torpedo boat Somero.

The torpedo boat Gwin and Talbot were placed in commission at the Newport Torpedo Station on Monday. Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker commands the Talbot and Lieut. C. S. Williams the Gwin. They will join the fleet at Key West.

The Government has declined the offer of the Sultan of Turkey to sell his pleasure yacht. The yacht is under construction at Leghorn, Italy, and even if she could be finished in time she would not be acceptable for other reasons.

The following vessels have been selected as auxiliary cruisers by the Board of which Capt. Frederick Rodgers is President, and their purchase was authorized on April 5: Morgan Liners: El Norte, 4,659 tons; El Rio, 4,665 tons; El Sol, 4,523 tons; El Sud, 4,659 tons. Old Dominion Liners: Jamestown, 2,898 tons; Princess Anne, 3,079 tons; Yorktown, 2,898 tons. Savannah Liner: Kansas City, 3,079 tons. Red D Liners: Caracas, 2,584 tons; Venezuela, 2,843 tons. The vessels range in speed from 15 to 18 knots and are the finest coasters in the service.

The Spanish cruisers Viscaya and Almirante Oquendo which sailed from Havana April 1, arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, April 5. The vessels have since coaled.

Chief Constr. Hichborn and Engr. in Chief Melville have estimated that the three monitors still remaining at League Island, the Mahopac, the Canonicus, and the Manhattan, can be put into effective condition for coast defense and fighting inside or near harbors for an expenditure of about \$100,000 apiece. The monitors, it is estimated, can be ready for service about April 30.

The flag of the ill-fated Maine was hauled down at Havana April 5, and the wreck abandoned. The flag has been presented to Capt. Sigbee.

A dispatch from Rome, April 5, says that the United States has bought Signor Florio's steam yacht *Aegusa*, paying for it the sum of \$300,000.

A proposition to revive the grade of Vice-Admiral, it is understood, is under consideration by the Navy Department.

In a letter addressed to Representative Cannon, L. E. Payson, attorney for the Newport News Dry Dock and Ship Building Co., said, with reference to the dry dock this company are preparing to build: "First. Details of plans are now being perfected so that excavation will be begun in a few days now. The dry dock will be 1,140 feet long, 90 feet wide at bottom, taking a ship of 95 feet beam, with a middle gate, thus taking in two vessels at one time if necessary, and costing approximately \$1,000,000. The size of the dock accommodating at one time any two of the largest battleships in the world. The depth of water over the sill will be 30 feet. The dock will be completed within one year from this date. Its construction will be pushed with the energy characteristic of this yard. The wharfage facilities of this company are abundant, and will accommodate any ships afloat or contemplated in the world. This company recognizes the necessity of such a dry dock within the United States and on the Atlantic coast, that this nation shall not depend upon the courtesy of a foreign nation when dockage of our large cruisers and battleships is necessary for any purpose. The harbor of Newport News is one of the best in the Union, and it is the intention of the officers of this company to put its works and yard in condition to propose to the Government to do any character of work or repairs with the utmost expedition, and by a large percentage more economically than the same can be done at any Government yard. For extensive repairs upon cruisers or battleships the advantage of having a very large force of skilled mechanics ready for immediate work is apparent, as is also the ready availability of the immense plant and machinery which this company has and will maintain. Moreover, it is ready and willing to enter into a contract with the Government, giving its work immediate preference and treating any contract as one of urgency when desired by the Government, working day and night if desired in urgent cases."

The battery of the U. S. S. Essex, now at Portsmouth, N. H., has been ordered unshipped and sent to New York for use on the auxiliary cruisers.

The tug R. W. Wilmot was purchased for the United States at New Orleans April 4. She is the largest tug in Southern waters and a brand new vessel.

The U. S. Marine Corps has been enlisted to the full limit of the 500 additional authorized three weeks ago. Recruiting stations at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia provided the majority of the men, the material being the best enlisted for years. As a rule the men are young, finely built, and intelligent.

There is much work to be done on the new cruisers New Orleans and the Albany. It is estimated the work will cost about \$20,000 each.

Lieut. David Daniels, Navigating Officer of the coast defense ram Katahdin, died Thursday, April 7, on board the ram, which is at the League Island Navy Yard. Lieut. Daniels had been suffering from diabetes for several days and had been confined to his berth since Tuesday. His body was sent to the United States Naval Home, Philadelphia, where it will be prepared for shipment to Annapolis, Md., where his widow lives. Lieut. Daniels was forty-two years of age and has been Navigating Officer of the Katahdin since the ram was placed in commission on March 10 last. Previous to that time he was teacher of navigation at the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Among the mass of rubbish and sensational stories unwarranted by facts which have appeared in some of the unreliable dailies have been some items referring to large contracts for coal for the Navy, and the insinuation that a particular person very close to President McKinley was making money out of them. We learn from good authority that only 13,500 tons of coal has been contracted for, 3,500 of which has been sent to Port Royal and 10,000 to Key West—not a very heavy supply for anyone to get rich on.

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

**NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.**—Capt. William T. Sampson. Address as noted under vessels.

**ASIATIC STATION.**—Commo. Geo. Dewey. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

**PACIFIC STATION.**—Rear Adm. J. N. Miller. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

**FLYING SQUADRON.**—Commo. W. S. Schley.

**ADAMS,** 6 Guns, Comdr. W. C. Gibson. (Training ship.) At Mare Island, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

**ALBANY,** 6 Guns (cruiser recently purchased from Brazil). At Newcastle, England, fitting out to proceed to United States.

**ALERT,** 4 Guns, Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze (p. s.) At San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

**ALLIANCE,** 7 Guns, Comdr. A. Ross. (Training ship.) At Newport, R. I. Address there.

**AMPHITRITE,** 6 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay (n. a. s.) Gunnery vessel. Sailed April 6 from Beaufort for Key West, Fla. Address there.

**ANNAPOLIS,** 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Hunker (Training ship.) Arrived at New York April 8 from Key West and it is reported some thirty of her crew deserted.

**BALTIMORE,** 10 Guns, Capt. N. M. Dyer (n. a. s.) Will proceed to Asiatic Station. Address Yokohama, Japan. Sailed from Honolulu April 5 for Yokohama.

**BANCROFT,** 4 Guns, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker (n. a. s.) At Boston, Mass., April 4. Comdr. R. Clover ordered to command.

**BENNINGTON,** 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. s.) Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco. At Honolulu. (Flagship.)

**BOSTON,** 8 Guns, Comdr. B. P. Lamberton (n. a. s.) At Hong Kong, China.

**BROOKLYN,** 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook (flying s.) At New Port News, Va. (Flagship of Commo. W. S. Schley, commanding the Flying Squadron.)

**CASTINE,** 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla.

**CATSKILL (Monitor),** Lieut. M. E. Hall. Ordered into commission at League Island. Will go to Boston.

**CINCINNATI,** 11 Guns, Capt. C. M. Chester. (n. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**COLUMBIA,** 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (flying s.) At Hampton Roads, Va.

**CONCORD,** 6 Guns, Comdr. A. Walker (n. a. s.) At Hong Kong, China.

**CONSTELLATION,** Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship.) Newport, R. I. Address there.

**CUSHING (torpedo boat),** Lieut. A. Gleaves (n. a. s.) At Dry Tortugas. Address Key West, Fla.

**DETROIT,** 10 Guns, Comdr. J. H. Dayton (n. a. s.) At Key West. Address Key West, Fla.

**DOLPHIN (Dispatch boat),** 2 Guns, Comdr. H. W. Lyon (n. a. s.) At Navy Yard, New York.

**DUPONT (torpedo boat),** Lieut. S. S. Wood (n. a. s.) Flag boat of the flotilla. At Key West, Fla.

**ENTERPRISE,** 6 Guns, Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Nautical schoolship of Massachusetts.) Address Boston, Mass.

**ERICSSON (torpedo boat),** Lieut. N. R. Usher (n. a. s.) At Key West. Address there.

**ESSEX,** 6 Guns (Training ship.) At Portsmouth, N. H. Ordered out of commission April 8.

**FERN (Desp. boat),** Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla.

**FRANKLIN,** 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**FOOTE (torpedo boat),** Lieut. Wm. L. Rodgers (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla. Address there.

**GWIN (torpedo boat),** Lieut. C. S. Williams (n. a. s.) At Newport, R. I.

**HELENA,** 8 Guns, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne (n. a. s.) At Key West April 7. Address Key West.

**INDEPENDENCE (Receiving ship),** Capt. Louis Kempff. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**INDIANA,** 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla. Address there.

**IOWA,** 18 Guns, Capt. R. D. Evans, (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla.

**JASON (Monitor),** Lieut. H. F. Fichbohm. At League Island. Will go to New York.

**KATAHDIN (Harbor Defense Ram),** Comdr. Geo. F. F. Wilde (n. a. s.) Sailed from League Island April 7 for Hampton Roads, Va.

**LEHIGH (Monitor),** Lieut. R. G. Peck. Ordered into commission at League Island. Will proceed to Boston.

**LEYDEN (Tug),** Lieut. F. E. Sawyer (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla., April 4.

**MACHIAS,** 8 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (n. a. s.) Sailed from Boston April 7 for Key West, Fla. Address there.

**MAYFLOWER,** Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., April 4.

**MARBLEHEAD,** 10 Guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla.

**MARIETTA,** 6 Guns, Comdr. F. M. Symonds (p. s.) Left Callao, Peru, April 2 for Valparaiso. Address care U. S. Consul, Panama.

**MASSACHUSETTS,** 16 Guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson (flying s.) At Newport News, Va., being overhauled. Address Norfolk.

**MANGROVE (Tender),** Lt. Comdr. W. H. Everett (n. a. s.) Key West, Fla.

**MIANTOMOH (Monitor),** 4 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson. League Island Navy Yard, Pa. (n. a. s.) Will proceed to Key West, Fla.

**MICHIGAN,** 4 Guns. (Special service.) At Erie, Pa. Address there.

**MINNEAPOLIS,** 11 Guns, Capt. T. F. Jewell (flying s.) At Newport News, Va., April 4.

**MOHICAN,** 10 Guns, Comdr. G. M. Book. (Training ship.) The Mohican sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu March 11.

**MONTAUK (Monitor),** Lieut. W. M. Irwin. At League Island. Will go to Portland, Me.

**MONADNOCK,** 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. W. H. Whiting (p. s.) At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**MONOCACY,** 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (n. a. s.) At Woo Sung, China.

**MONTEREY,** 4 Guns (p. s.) Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Adams. At San Francisco, Cal., April 1. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

**MONTGOMERY,** 10 Guns, Comdr. G. A. Converse, (n. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**NAHANT (Monitor),** Lieut. C. S. Richman. At League Island, Pa. Will go to New York.

**NASHVILLE,** 8 Guns, Comdr. W. Maynard (n. a. s.) At Key West April 6. Address Key West, Fla.

**NEW ORLEANS,** 6 Guns (cruiser recently purchased from Brazil). En route to the United States. Capt. W. M. Folger is to command when the vessel arrives at New York, where she is due about April 10.

**NEWPORT,** 6 Guns, Comdr. B. F. Tilley (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla.

**NEW YORK,** 18 Guns, Capt. F. E. Chadwick (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Key West, Fla. Address there.

**NEZINSCOT (Tug),** Lieut. Y. Noel. Sailed April 6 from New York for Key West.

**OLYMPIA,** 14 Guns, Capt. Charles V. Gridley (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Hong Kong.

**OREGON,** 16 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (n. a. s.) Arrived April 5 at Callao and sailed April 7, after coaling. Address care U. S. Consul, Panama.

**PETREL,** 4 Guns, Comdr. E. P. Wood (n. a. s.) At Hong Kong.

**PORTER (torpedo boat),** Lieut. J. C. Fremont (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla. Address there.

**PURITAN (Monitor),** 10 Guns, Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.) Sailed from Charleston, S. C., April 4 for Key West, Fla. Address Key West.

**RALEIGH,** 11 Guns, Capt. J. B. Coghlan (n. a. s.) Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. At Hong Kong, China.

**RICHMOND (Receiving ship),** Capt. E. M. Shepard. At League Island. Address there.

**RODGERS (torpedo boat),** Lieut. J. L. Jayne (n. a. s.) At Baltimore, Md. Will go to Key West.

**ST. MARY'S,** 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Reeder (Public Marine School of New York.) At New York. Address care Board of Education, New York City.

**SAMOSSET (Tug),** Acting Boatswain P. Deery (n. a. s.) Sailed as a dispatch boat. At Key West, Fla.

**SAN FRANCISCO,** 12 Guns, Capt. R. P. Leary. En route to New York from England conveying New Orleans. Due about April 10.

**SARATOGA,** Lt. W. G. Gilmer in temporary command (Penn. schoolship.) At Philadelphia, Pa. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

**SOMERS (torpedo boat),** Lieut. John Knapp. At Weymouth, England, April 5, and now en route to United States with Topeka.

**STILETTO (torpedo boat),** Lieut. H. Hutchins (n. a. s.) At Newport, R. I.

**TALBOT (torpedo boat),** W. R. Shoemaker (n. a. s.) Placed in commission at Newport, R. I., March 31.

**TERROR,** 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. N. Ludlow (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla. Address there.

**TEXAS,** 8 Guns, Capt. J. W. Philip (flying s.) Sailed from New York April 6 and arrived at Fort Monroe April 7.

**TOPEKA,** Lieut. J. J. Knapp, armored cruiser, purchased in England. At Weymouth, England, April 6, preparing to sail for the United States with torpedo boat Somers.

**VERMONT,** 1 Gun, Capt. Merrill Miller (Receiving ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

**VESUVIUS (Dynamite Gun Vessel),** Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury (n. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va., for repairs, and will proceed later to Newport for explosives, etc., and then to Key West.

**VICKSBURG,** 6 Guns, Comdr. A. B. H. Lillie. (Training ship.) Address Norfolk, Va., where she was April 1st.

**WABASH,** 20 Guns, Capt. H. F. Pickens. (Receiving ship.) At Boston, Mass. Address there.

**WHEELING,** 6 Guns, Comdr. Uriel Seabee (n. a. s.) At Seattle, Wash., April 2, and was en route to Dyce, Alaska, April 6, from Union, B. C.

**WINSLOW (torpedo boat),** Lieut. J. B. Bernadon (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla. Address there.

**WILMINGTON,** 8 Guns, Comdr. C. C. Todd (n. a. s.) At Jacksonville, Fla., March 30.

**FISH COMMISSION VESSELS.**

**FISH HAWK (F. C. Ves.),** Lieut. F. Swift. (s. d.) Address Avoca, N. C.

**ALBATROSS (F. C. Ves.)** Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser. At Coronado, Cal.

The following is a list of auxiliary vessels comprising yachts, tugs, etc., being made ready for service:

**ALGONQUIN,** Ensign W. S. Crosley. At New York Navy Yard.

**ALICE,** at New York Navy Yard.

**CANONICUS,** At Hampton Roads, Va.

**DIXIE,** At New York Navy Yard.

**EAGLE,** Lieut. Wm. H. H. Southerland. At New York Navy Yard.

**HAMILTON,** At Hampton Roads, Va.

**HAWK,** Lieut. J. Hood. At New York Navy Yard.

**HORNET,** Lieut. Jas. M. Helm. At New York Navy Yard.

**HUDSON,** At Norfolk, Va.

**IRAWADDY (Collier),** At New York Navy Yard.

**MAHOPAC,** At Fisher's Island, New York.

**MANHATTAN,** At Fisher's Island, New York.

**MORRILL,** At Hampton Roads, Va.

**OSCEOLA,** Lieut. J. L. Purcell. At New York Navy Yard.

**PRAIRIE,** formerly El Rio.

**SATURN (Collier),** Comdr. B. S. Richards. At New York Navy Yard.

**SCORPION,** At New York Navy Yard.

**SILOUX,** Ensign W. R. Gherardi. At New York Navy Yard.

**TECUMSEH,** Lieut. C. R. Evans. At New York Navy Yard.

**UNCAS,** Lieut. F. R. Brainard. At New York Navy Yard.

**VIXEN,** Lieut. A. Sharp. At League Island, Va.

**WASP,** Lieut. A. Ward. At New York Navy Yard.

**WINDOM,** At Hampton Roads, Va.

**WOMPATUCK,** Lieut. C. W. Jungen. At New York Navy Yard.

**YANKEE,** At New York Navy Yard.

**YOSEMITE,** formerly El Sol.



## DYNAMITE GUN PATENTS.

One of the results of the trial of a so-called dynamite gun on the submarine boat Holland on March 28, at the instance of Lieut. Nathan Sargent, of the Naval Auxiliary Board, has been to call attention to the owners of the many patents covering this effective implement of war.

An officer of the Sims-Dudley Defense Company, of this city, stated to a representative of the "Army and Navy Journal" that a year or more ago Mr. Holland and his counsel, Mr. Frost, came to the office of the company and suggested that as their interests were harmonious, the two concerns would be strengthened by certain reciprocity of action. Under these conditions Mr. Sims was induced to grant the privilege to Mr. Holland to make a dynamite gun, after the patents of his company.

The following communication sets forth the important facts.

New York, March 28, 1898.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal":  
In response to numerous inquiries, we wish to state a few facts regarding dynamite guns. We notice in one of this day's New York newspapers accounts of recent experiments of Mr. Holland with his submarine boat in which it is stated that a dynamite gun was fired by him. Mr. Holland fails to call attention to the fact that this dynamite gun is to all intents and purposes a Dudley pneumatic dynamite gun, and is clearly and fully covered by the various patents granted to Dana Dudley in 1889, all of which are the property of this company. These patents are the original and fundamental patents on guns of this character, and the gun experimented with by Mr. Holland is clearly covered by them and was built by license or permission given by Mr. Sims, the vice-president of this company, some months ago.

So far as we are aware there are no dynamite guns known or made anywhere to-day that are not covered by the various patents owned by this company except the Zalinski pneumatic guns that were purchased by the U. S. Government and are now on the Cruiser Vesuvius. These Zalinski guns require an engine, boiler, and air compressor, to compress the air used to fire the projectile, and are therefore cumbersome and expensive and not adapted to general use. Dudley was the first inventor of guns that used powder of any kind to compress the air and fire the projectile, and the form of Dudley gun now manufactured by this company is the only commercially practicable form of dynamite gun now known, or to be obtained in any part of the world. This company exclusively controls their manufacture under the Dudley patents, which it owns. The guns so successfully used by the Cuban Insurgents in their warfare with the Spanish in Cuba were made by us. The above facts are well known and cannot be successfully disputed.

SIMS-DUDLEY DEFENSE CO.  
G. W. Stockly, President.

## SPANISH FORECAST OF DEFEAT.

(From the New York Sun.)

Señor Genaro Alas, who is considered in Spain to be the first Spanish military writer, published the following article in "La Epoca" of Madrid on March 11 about the results of a war between his country and the United States:

"Will it be a duel in French style, or until the first blood is shed, or a fight to the death? In my opinion neither one nor the other. If we are defeated quickly we shall lose Cuba and probably also Porto Rico, and it is very likely that we shall have a stronger revolt in the Philippines and serious troubles at home.

"But, suppose that at the beginning of the war we sink the whole Yankee fleet and even bombard with success two or three Yankee ports. Will it all end there? Oh, no. The Americans will not stand it, and the nation that from 1861 to 1865 put in arms more than 2,000,000 soldiers, raised powerful fleets, spent \$4,000,000,000 and lost nearly the same amount, will make such efforts then that, in spite of all my respect for Spanish patriotism, I cannot believe that Spain will be able to stand against it.

"If there are those who believe in intervention by European powers in favor of Spain, I do not.

"A fight to the death it will not be, either, because the Americans cannot conquer us with so many miles of ocean between the two countries. We may lose our colonies, but Spain will remain. Probably that loss, though immediately disastrous, would be a benefit to our sons.

"Now, can any man of sense believe that we can do to the United States what the Americans cannot do to us? Is it not a nonsensical dream to think of a conquest of American territory? I am not doubting the courage of the Spaniards, but I believe that all nations of Europe together are not strong enough to sever a foot of land from the United States.

"In brief, the United States will not come to conquer us here, neither shall we go to conquer them there. The whole war will be reduced to this: The Yankees will provide the insurgents with arms and ammunition, blockade the ports of Cuba, and starve to death our army there, that subsists now exclusively on imported food.

"What will be the rôle of our navy? To break the blockade in order to provision our army and in order to get coal for itself; because I suppose that our ships will not come back to coal in Spain.

"That will be all. At the start the Yankees may destroy our whole navy or we may destroy theirs, but in the long run they will get the advantage. All other things will be mere episodes of the war. The privateers on either side will amount to nothing in deciding where victory shall rest."

(From the San Francisco "Daily Report," March 24.)

## WEED THE NAVY.

There is talk of retiring Adml. Sicard on the ground that he is physically unequal to the duties of his place. The work of the Retiring Board should not cease with Sicard. Among the Admirals, Commodores and Captains in the Navy are many men who for various reasons are unfit for duty in times like these and who should be placed on the retired list. As long as the country was peaceful there was no reason, perhaps, at least no very pressing reason, why enfeebled officers of high rank should not be allowed to linger on the list to the retiring age, but with the country preparing for war, officers who are not known to be thoroughly fit for the strain of an active and exacting career should be retired in a jiffy. There are gouty, rheumatic and mentally diseased men among the Admirals, Commodores and Captains who know full well that they should retire, but who, to their credit be it said, now more than ever insist on holding their positions until such time as they have reached the age—62—that sends them out of service.

Great strides of progress have been made in the art of

war as in the arts of peace, and it is an admitted fact that many of the older men in the Navy are behind the times and in the interest of the country should give way or be made to give way to bright, strong up-to-date juniors. The personnel bill before Congress makes the retirement of many of the higher officers compulsory, but, for obvious reasons, the passage of this bill should be anticipated by the retirement of feeble old officers of high rank. If officers of advanced age near the top of the list are palpably incapable of meeting emergencies liable to be thrust upon them they should be retired at once. It has been the custom with the Navy Department to coddle infirm officers, and, of course, on account of services rendered, this coddling was pardonable in times of peace. With grim viasged war right before us we cannot take unnecessary chances. We must get right down to business. Some officers, realizing that they were unfit for exciting duty, officers who have worn themselves out in the service, and are men of high principle, have had the moral courage to ask that they be relieved from duties they felt they could not perform. But, alas, the professional pride of the average officer is so great that he does not ask for relief or retirement until he has to.

An eminent Naval authority holds to the opinion that a squadron having a turn of speed over its adversary of a knot or a knot and a half an hour would be unable, for all that, to decline giving him battle, and that the attempt to do so would only result in the end in his being forced to fight under the disadvantage, to the morale of his crews, that he had first—and unsuccessfully—sought safety in flight. His reasoning is that in the retreating squadron some laggard would be sure to be forced to fall behind, either owing to her being slower than her consorts or through some—possibly slight and temporary—breakdown of some part of the delicate and complicated machinery which drives the modern ship-of-war.

## ADML. ERBEN ON THE NAVY.

Rear Adml. Henry Erben made a ringing speech at a dinner given to Joe Jefferson in New York, March 29. He denounced the Spanish statements concerning lax discipline on the Maine. Referring to the Naval officers composing the Board of Inquiry, he said:

"There was never a better set of men assembled for the work that had to be done, and I want to say that no one, not even the President of the United States, could have gotten an expression of opinion from them before they had rendered the report to their superior officer, Adml. Sicard.

"Fortunately the accident occurred when it did. Had it occurred before 8 o'clock, before everything had been closed and the keys all turned in to Capt. Sigbee, God knows what might have been said! That settled, as far as the court was concerned, any chance of the accident resulting from interior conditions.

"The Maine was blown up. The question is now, who did it? That is for the administration to say. With the political side of the question I have nothing to do.

"As far as the Navy is concerned, it has had a hard struggle for many years. At the beginning of the Civil War the Government had to buy up everything, as they are doing now—ferryboats, tugboats, yachts, and everything that would float. In 1868 all the patriotic wind petered out, and they began to cut down the Navy. Things began to get so that we were ashamed of ourselves when we went on a cruise. We got into ports and couldn't get out of them. Then the Government built a lot of grand ships—floating volcanoes—but for me I prefer the old wooden ships.

"Now, when we are in another crisis we find ourselves with lots of ships and no men. That's God's truth. There are ships in the squadron at Key West from 100 to 200 men short. Sailors have got to be trained. You can't make them in a day. You can't march the 7th Regiment down Broadway and put it aboard a ship and send it to sea—the soldiers would get seasick.

"We want men; we haven't got them, and where we will get them God only knows. The first thing in the art of self-defense is to keep a civil tongue in your head, and I think we should have done that until we were ready. If we are going all over the world with a chip on our shoulder, we ought to insist that the Government keep up the Navy. Sailors nowadays must be scientific men, trained to handle the big guns on the ships, and if Congress would allow it, there are thousands of young men in the country who would enlist, and who could be molded into good men."

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. K. L.—Write to D. Van Nostrand, military book publisher, 23 Murray street, New York City.

M. M.—Sandy Hook, N. J., is 18 miles from Castle Garden, New York City, and the latter place cannot be reached by the guns of any man-of-war from off Sandy Hook. The channel in the lower bay would be mined and the buoys marking the channel removed, which, together with the fortifications of the "Hook," would render it impossible for hostile vessels to get near enough to New York City to shell it. Sandy Hook could be shelled from the sea, so could Far Rockaway and other places along the coast.

J. T. M.—Sec. 1,650, Rev. Stat., provides that the Militia, when called into actual service of the United States, shall, during their time of service, be entitled to the same pay, rations, clothing and camp equipage as may be provided by law for the Army of the United States.

E. B. MAYES.—There are no colored men in the U. S. Marine Corps. They are enlisted in the Navy, however, as seamen, landsmen, etc.

READER.—Machinists in the U. S. Navy receive \$55 per month; boiler-makers, \$60; plumbers and fitters, \$45; coal passers, \$22; landsmen, \$16; ordinary seamen, \$19; seamen, first-class, \$24; painters, \$30; apprentices, first-class, \$21; second-class, \$15, and third-class, \$9.

K.—2d Lieut. Joseph Drips, 8th Inf., has been absent without leave since Jan. 16 last. If he remains so absent for three months he will then be dropped as a deserter.

W. S. S.—The nearest post to Washington, D. C., where an Army Chaplain is stationed is Fort Monroe, Va.

IRISH SOLDIER.—The Irish Volunteers of New York City not being any recognized force, cannot be mustered into the service as a part of the National Guard of New York in the event of the Government requiring the services of State troops. The Irish Volunteers would have to volunteer for service independently, and National Guard authorities would have nothing to do with it.

ARTILLERY SERGEANT.—As you give no address we cannot tell whether you are near to an army recruiting office. If you are, go there and you will obtain full information as to requirements for enlistment, etc.

S. W. M.—See the "Army and Navy Journal" for the past four weeks for the information you seek.

J. A. D.—You are at liberty to organize a company of volunteers and offer your services to the President of the United States when troops are called for. You would, in the event of your services being accepted, receive arms, etc., from the National Government. But why not enlist in the National Guard at once, where you have all facilities for drilling etc.?

EX-SOLDIER asks: A man deserted in 1884 who had served thirteen years faithfully prior to that time. If he surrenders can he, if he desires, serve the balance of his enlistment? Answer: Not under existing law and the regulations based thereon, and it is very doubtful even if it could be done, that he would be wanted for service.

K. Z.—There are no Assistant Paymasters in the Army. The Paymasters in the Army and Assistant Paymasters in the Navy are nominated by the President to the Senate. Entrance to the Army, without going through West Point, can be gained by enlisting or by appointment to a commission from civil life, which is seldom done. Write to the Chief of Engineers for information as to civil appointments under the Engineer Department.

A. F. L. asks: A company being at port arms, and the cautionary command Present without the command Arms being given, then the Commander would wait and talk to someone, and after finishing his conversation turns to the company and commands Order Arms, would it be right to come to Order Arms or stay at the port and wait for the command of execution of Present Arms? Answer: Execute Order Arms.

B. A. P. asks: A company in column of fours, with skeleton posts, faced to the rear by the command To the Rear, March, should the blank files step up into what is now the front rank of each skeleton four? Answer: No.

H.—Par. 1551, Army Regulations 1895, prescribe the terms under which badges of military societies may be worn by officers and enlisted men of the Army.

## FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Senator Bacon has introduced a resolution calling upon the President for information as to whether Brunswick, Ga., is properly fortified and how much of the fifty millions has been spent in fortifying the coast of Georgia.

Mr. Lodge, March 31, introduced a resolution for the purchase of the Danish West India Islands St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John, for \$5,000,000. It was considered, but the Senate decided that such action was inexpedient just now.

Senator Hawley has given notice of an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill, H. R. 8428, adding ten Assistant Surgeons to the Army and allowing the appointment in time of war of as many Assistant Surgeons as may be necessary at \$100 a month. H. R. 9638, Mr. Hall, provides for fifteen Assistant Surgeons and contract Surgeons at \$150 a month.

Senator Pettus intends to propose an amendment to the Naval bill appropriating \$200,000 to improve the channel to Mobile Bay so that warships can coal there. Mr. Tillman proposes to strike from the bill the proviso that title shall be obtained to the Naval station at Port Royal before improving it, and Mr. Chandler proposes to add this excellent proviso: "Also not less than three harbor defense vessels of the monitor type, each having one or two turrets, at a cost, exclusive of armament, not to exceed for all said vessels six millions of dollars." Mr. Martin wishes to amend the bill by adding an appropriation of \$160,000 to lengthen in concrete the stone dry dock at Norfolk Navy Yard, and Mr. Hale to provide that the dry dock at Algiers, Ga., shall be built of American material.

The Senate April 4 adopted a resolution asking for information as to the total number of human lives that were lost by the sinking of the United States battleship Maine in Havana harbor, Cuba, on the 15th day of February, 1898, the total number of dead bodies rescued from said ship, the total number remaining unrecovered, and what effort, if any, is being made to rescue them. A resolution was introduced appropriating \$1,000,000 to raise the Maine and directing the President to do it.

Mr. Hull introduced a bill that there shall be constituted, as a part of the Army of the United States, a military reserve, which shall consist of commissioned officers transferred from the active list or appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as hereinafter provided. Sec. 2. That the President may, at the request of a commissioned officer on the active list, transfer such officer to the military reserve. Sec. 3. That officers who have resigned from the Army while in good standing may be nominated by the President and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be appointed officers of the military reserve, in the same corps, department or arm of the service as they were serving at the time of such resignation. Sec. 4. That officers of the military reserve shall be removed from the active list and from the active line of promotion, and shall receive no pay or allowances. Sec. 5. That officers of the military reserve shall be entitled to wear the uniform of their rank, corps, department or arm of the service, and shall be amenable to the rules and articles of war. Sec. 6. That officers of the military reserve may, at the discretion of the President, be ordered on active duty in time of war, rebellion or other emergency, and while so serving on active duty shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of their rank.

## BILLS INTRODUCED.

H. R. 9695.—Mr. Burton: Amends the Militia law so as to permit the President, in case of invasion or emergency, to call out the organized Militia and to issue orders direct to their officers, and if they are insufficient, to call on the unorganized Militia. It prescribes a forfeiture of an amount not exceeding one year's pay for a failure to obey the call, cashiering in the case of an officer and imprisonment not exceeding five years for each non-commissioned and private.

H. R. 9514.—Mr. Bradley: To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to inquire into the feasibility of having a graving dry dock cut from solid rock at Fort Hamilton.

H. R. 9553.—Mr. Bennett: That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, corporation or association, to print, publish, photograph, or reproduce by any process whatsoever, so as to make public in any wise, any information giving the power of the guns or the strength of any fortification of the United States.

Sec. 2. That any person convicted of the offense charged in the first section shall be deemed guilty of a felony and punished by imprisonment for not more than ten years or by a fine of not more than \$25,000, or both, in the discretion of the court.

H. R. 9558.—Mr. Young: Authorizes the condemnation of the Cedar Grove property of 50 acres as an addition to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

H. R. 9598.—Mr. Chickering: Provides that in the event of war no pensioner, who may enlist in either the Army or the Navy of the United States, shall by such enlistment be deprived of said pension.



CAMP GRAHAM.

(Fortifications on Tybee Island, Ga.)

Your correspondent visited this new post on Sunday, April 3, and found everything running as smoothly and thoroughly as if this post had been established for many months instead of only a few weeks.

The camp has been named after Gen. Graham, who was, at different times, commanding officer of both the 1st and 5th Art., the garrison of this post being F. 1st Art., Capt. Davis, and Light Battery F, 5th Art., Capt. Reilly.

Capt. J. M. K. Davis, being senior officer, has assumed command, with 1st Lieut. J. L. Hayden, 1st Art., Adj. Q. M. Comy, and Signal Officer; 1st Lieut. T. S. Bratten, Asst. Surg., Surgeon.

The camp is well located on a level piece of ground, about 200 yards from the fortifications, and in a grove of beautiful palmettos or palms. The light battery has, in the ocean beach, which is near, a splendid drill ground, and have regular daily drills. The heavy battery have so far had very little drill work, but on Monday, April 4, one of the emplacements for 8-inch gun having been finished, the men of this battery will be put to work on mounting the gun.

Among the visitors on Sunday were Maj. and Mrs. S. M. Mills, of the Army, and many officers of the Georgia Volunteers. Maj. Mills said he found the situation much more comfortable about the camp than he had expected, and seems to think that it will soon become a very attractive post, as soon as barracks and quarters are erected and everything put in proper shape. Lieut. Hayden says he is very much pleased with his new duties. He has just as much as he can possibly attend to, and he says he feels in splendid health. Capt. Davis and Capt. Reilly are also in fine spirit and took a good deal of pleasure in showing their many visitors over the encampment. The officers and men are all talking about the chance for active service.

FORT RENO, OKLAHOMA.

Fort Reno, Okla., March 30, 1898.

The social amenities of Fort Reno have lately been increased and varied by a series of entertainments. An original feature of these social series was the hop given by "The Availables" in honor of the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Kirkman, among them being the prominent railroad magnate, Mr. M. M. Kirkman, a brother of Capt. Joel Kirkman, his wife and family, together with other ladies and gentlemen.

It may not be known outside the walls of this hospitable post that said "Availables" are composed of the bachelor officers (the old ones not "in it") and the handsome Adjutant of the 10th Foot, and if we are not mistaken these young and glittering warriors made such an impression on more than one fair Demoiselle that, well! we won't say what happy results may be the outcome of it all.

Among the hospitable people of Fort Reno is that scholarly soldier, Capt. Joel Kirkman. A brilliant musician himself, Mrs. Kirkman's delight is to gather about her others of kindred tastes and accomplishments and discuss the latest musical productions, which she is as well fitted to criticize as to perform.

In the midst of all this wine, wassail and song came as a surprise to the friends and guests the announcement of the engagement of Col. Pearson to Miss Maude Eskridge, daughter of Maj. Eskridge, of the 10th Inf. Brave soldier, gallant lover and honorable gentleman that he is, Col. Pearson is to be congratulated that he has won so charming a woman. The young lady is skilled in riding, golf and outdoor exercises, indeed, being styled a veritable Diana of the Chase, but in the midst of these newer pursuits of woman, she has not lost sight of those less ambitious and more familiar and domestic avocations which tend to make home a retreat of comfort.

The marriage is to take place in May, and will be a notable occasion, of which more anon.

The week of festivities, thoroughly enjoyed by all who participated, concluded by a reception in the private car of Mr. Kirkman, where toasts were drunk in champagne and adieus were spoken between the speeding guests and their hospitable hosts.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., April, 1898.

Lieut. Samuel L. Faison, 1st Inf., read a paper entitled "The Last Apache Campaign," before a meeting of the West Point Branch of the Military Service Institute, held in the lecture room of the Chemical Department last Thursday evening.

The steamer Gen. Meigs arrived at the north dock on Friday noon and landed a detachment of Willets Point engineers. Fifty members of Co. E boarded the Meigs, under command of Lieut. Winslow, and left shortly afterward for Willets Point. Their departure was watched with interest by a large number of spectators.

A cadet dance was given by Mrs. Fieberger on Saturday afternoon.

The Chaplain announced the following services for holy week at the chapel: Services on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 4:15 p. m.; Thursday evening, 7:30; Wednesday and Friday, 10 a. m.; Friday, 3 p. m.; 7:30 p. m.; Saturday, 10 a. m.; Easter Sunday, 7:30 a. m., 10:45 a. m., 3 p. m. In addition the daily service for cadets will be held each morning of the week on the return of the battalion from breakfast.

The heavy snowstorm now prevailing will cause a temporary suspension of the April drills, which are as follows, according to the schedule:

Guard mounting, 7:15; Sundays, 8 a. m.  
Cavalry drill, daily except Sundays, 11 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Infantry drill, daily except Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays, 4:15 to 5:20 p. m.

Artillery drill, daily except Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays, 4:15 to 5:20 p. m.

Target practice with small arms, daily except Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays, 4:15 to 5:20 p. m.

Practical military engineering and signaling, daily except Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays, 4:15 to 5:20 p. m.

Parade, daily except Saturdays, 5:45 p. m.

During the absence of Col. Hein on 2 weeks' leave Capt. Parker is acting Commandant of Cadets.

Miss Smedberg, sister of Lieut. Smedberg, has been a guest of Miss Michie.

Lieut. Joseph T. Crabbs, 8th Cav., who sustained a severe injury while riding, early in the winter, is much improved. Leave has been granted him from April 1 to Aug. 28.

Col. Tillman will take advantage of a leave of several months, to begin about the 25th of the present month, and will spend the summer abroad with his wife and daughter, who are now in Southern France.

It is expected that the members of the first class will be graduated June 10.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, March 31, 1898.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles Steele returned to the post last week from a month's leave, spent in making a tour of all the points of any historical interest and all the large cities of the Republic of Mexico.

Lieut. Percival Lowe returned to the post to look after his effects before starting for Klondike.

Lieut. Haydon Grubbs returned last week from Fort Ringgold, Texas, where he had recently been ordered to report for duty.

Chaplain Kelly arrived at the post this week from Fort Riley. His family will follow him in a short time.

Col. Lawton, Inspector General, and Mrs. Lawton were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Van Valsah last week. Col. Lawton was on a tour of inspection. The troops were reviewed on the mesa north of the post and deserve commendation for the quickness and dexterity with which they were in the field, with tents pitched and everything in complete working order, so soon after the orders were given.

To-day was muster day at the post.

Mrs. Rucker, widow of Gen. Rucker, spent a few days in El Paso recently with her cousin, Mrs. Dunn Douglas, of New York, who is sojourning here for the benefit of her health. Mrs. Rucker is en route to California.

The post was thrown into a state of wild confusion last Sunday by an order to pack up and be ready to move as soon as practicable. Packing boxes appeared from cellar and garret and the fun began. After two days of hurry and excitement word came to proceed no further, as the order would be held in abeyance for awhile. Here to-day and gone to-morrow. Such is life in the Army.

Mr. Henry Carrington, son of Col. Henry Carrington, U. S. A., retired, is spending the spring in El Paso for the benefits derived from this salubrious climate. Col. Carrington was the first Colonel of the 18th Inf. (after the consolidation in '69), which is now stationed at this post.

REORGANIZING INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

H. R. 9675, Mr. Handy: Proposes to extend the authority of the I. G. Department to all Army officers or others, under the control of the Secretary of War, to all unserviceable public property for which Army officers may be accountable, with a view to its transfer, sale or destruction; the military personnel, its discipline, instruction, pay and equipment; the character, quality and adequacy of all military supplies; the means of transportation of the Army; all military posts, stations and camps, with the garrisons, and all troops in the field; National cemeteries; all military schools; the depots, whether of preservation or issue; the hospitals or sanitariums; arsenals; fortifications; recruiting depots and rendezvous; the Soldiers' Homes and their branches, whether regular or volunteer; the military prison and all civil prisons in which the United States soldiers are confined; the Militia of such States as may request inspection or instruction by Army officers; the military departments of all civil institutions of learning to which army officers are detailed, and such other inspections and investigations involving the efficiency of the Army or Militia as may be necessary, as well as the necessity, economy, propriety and legality of the disbursement and deposit of the funds appropriated by Congress for their support; provided, that the technical work of the Military Academy, the Corps of Engineers and the Ordnance Department shall be inspected by such officers as the Secretary of War may direct.

Sec. 3. Provides for the promulgation of a system of rules and regulations for the I. G. Department and Sec. 4 for an annual report.

Sec. 5. That the Inspector General's Department of the Army shall consist of one Inspector General, with the rank of Brigadier General; four Assistant Inspectors General, with the rank of Colonel of Cavalry; four Assistant Inspectors General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry; four Assistant Inspectors General, with the rank of Major of Cavalry; and one expert accountant, with pay at the rate of \$2,500 per annum; that the vacancies in the grade of Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel created by this act shall be filled by the promotion of the officers in the Inspector General's Department, according to seniority, and thereafter according to Secs. 1229, 1193 and 1204, Rev. Stat.; provided, that Captains appointed to the grade of Major shall be selected both from the staff corps and the line of the Army, due regard being paid to the requirements of the Department, and shall pass the examinations prescribed by the Act of Congress approved Oct. 1, 1890.

Sec. 6. That Boards for conducting the examination prescribed in Sec. 5 shall be composed of three officers of the Inspector General's Department, and two medical officers, whose duties shall be confined to the physical examination.

Sec. 7. That promotion in the Inspector General's Department shall be by seniority to the rank of Colonel, and by selection to the rank of Brigadier General.

Sec. 8. That whenever the volunteer forces of the United States shall be called into active service the President shall be authorized to appoint one Assistant Inspector General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Major of Volunteers, for each brigade of volunteers when called into the service; one Assistant Inspector General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Lieutenant Colonel of Volunteers, for each division, and one Assistant Inspector General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Colonel of Volunteers, for each Army corps; provided, that the offices thus created may be filled by appointment from the regular Army or from the volunteers, and that the officers who may be appointed shall undergo such examinations as to their qualifications as the Secretary of War may prescribe (Sec. 9) by boards composed of three officers of the Inspector General's Department and two medical officers, for physical instruction only. (Sec. 10) Each Inspector General is to be allowed a general service man for clerk, with pay and allowances of a Corporal of Cavalry.

(Sections 8, 9 and 10 have been introduced as a separate bill, S. 4314, Mr. Lindsay.)

On March 31 an earthquake shock was felt in San Francisco, said to be the worst one experienced in twelve years. At Mare Island the shock was very severe, causing a loss estimated at \$25,000. The saw-mill is a complete wreck, and the Government hospital and several shops were badly damaged. The Navy Yard employees were roused from their beds, and made a hasty inspection of the grounds and the warships in course of repair; but it is not thought the vessels were injured, or that the valuable machinery was affected. The shock was apparently confined to Northern California, the southern part of the State reporting that it was not felt there.

THE STATE TROOPS.

"Misfortune will certainly fall upon the land where the wealth of the tax-gatherer, or the greedy gambler in stocks, stands in public estimation above the uniform of the brave man who sacrifices his life, health or fortune to the defense of his country." —Jomini.

STATE TROOPS FOR SERVICE.

The war spirit among the National Guardsmen of the several States is at fever heat, and all along the line the citizen soldiers stand ready to respond at once to any demands for service that may be made of them.

The New York Legislature, on March 31, in order that its troops and volunteers should not be lacking for supplies, etc., in case of war, passed an emergency fund of \$1,000,000 in less than four minutes. Requisitions have also been made for 1,000 tents, and as a precautionary measure all the officers of the State force have been ordered to make arrangements so that they can at any time be promptly notified to report for duty if needed. In other States also the same precaution has been taken relative to reporting for duty.

The Quartermaster's Department of the Army has made contracts for 30,000 tents for the use of State troops and others in case of emergency, as well as for other supplies. Col. Castleman, of the 1st Regiment of Kentucky, has had his regiment fully equipped for service, and stands ready to volunteer at once.

Governor Taylor of Tennessee has announced that if the Government calls for troops he will send the National Guard in a body. It numbers some 3,600 officers and men. The 1st Regiment of Illinois, Col. Turner, has given up its projected trip to Canada, in order to be on hand for service. The District of Columbia Militia, it is also reported, stands ready to take the field on short notice, as do the troops of New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Vermont, and several other States who are fully equipped. The Springfield rifle, however, in the hands of all the State troops would not be so effective in operations against a force armed with modern rifles having a much greater range and penetration than the Springfield. It would be necessary for the rifles of the guardsmen to be exchanged for the Krag-Jorgensen, or one equally as good and of the same caliber.

New Jersey has passed an appropriation bill of \$47,000 for its National Guard.

12TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VETERANS.

The annual dinner and reunion of the Veteran Corps of the 12th Regt., of which Maj. Gen. Daniel Butterfield is President, will be held at the Hotel Savoy on Thursday evening, April 21, the magnificent parlors and banquet hall having been reserved for the use of the veterans. Every effort will be made to excel the arrangements of all previous years. Capt. Wm. N. Schwalbe, the indefatigable secretary of the veterans, says: "Should the 12th Regt. and volunteers be in the service of our country, we shall arrange to be in direct telegraphic or cable communication. Though we may be separated by distance, our hearts and sentiment will be in perfect accord, and thus active and veterans will unitedly rejoice in the inspiration of the motto upon our coat-of-arms—Pro Patria." A number of the most prominent ex-officers and others will be present. The annual dues and contributions to the banquet should be mailed at once to the secretary at his address, 362 Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1st BATTERY, NEW YORK—CAPT. L. WENDEL.

The 1st Battery of New York, in command of Capt. Wendel, appeared for annual inspection and muster before Insp. Gen. Hoffman and his assistants, Col. Greene and Maj. Lee, on April 1 at the armory. Too much praise cannot be given for the splendid showing the Battery made. Clothing, arms, accoutrements, etc., were all in perfect condition and the Battery could turn out for active service fully equipped at three hours' notice. The figures of the muster are as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Officers . . . . .	5	—	5
Men . . . . .	87	1	88
Total . . . . .	92	1	93

Last year the figures were 90 members present and 4 absent. Gen. Roe was present with several members of his staff.

13th NEW YORK—COLONEL W. L. WATSON.

The 13th Regt. of New York, Col. Watson, at its annual inspection and muster, paraded 638 officers and men, out of an aggregate membership of 642, with only 4 absentees. This is a percentage of 99.37, a record never before equaled in its history. Every company but one paraded 100 per cent. The figures with a comparison of last year are as follows:

	—1898.—		—1897.—	
	Pres.	Ab.	Pres.	Ab.
Field and Staff . . .	16	1	17	0
N. C. Staff . . . . .	12	1	13	0
Hospital Corps . . .	11	0	11	7
Field Music . . . . .	36	0	36	—
Co. A . . . . .	52	0	52	4
Co. B . . . . .	58	0	58	2
Co. C . . . . .	44	0	44	6
Co. D . . . . .	79	0	79	1
Co. E . . . . .	44	2	46	3
Co. F . . . . .	50	0	50	2
Co. G . . . . .	71	0	71	0
Co. H . . . . .	39	0	39	0
Co. I . . . . .	62	0	62	3
Co. K . . . . .	64	0	64	1
Total . . . . .	638	4	642	23

SAVANNAH CADETS.

Co. E, 1st Reg. Inf., Georgia Vols. (Savannah Cadets), on Tuesday, March 22, gave an exhibition drill in extended order. The drill was given at the instance of several of the Army officers on duty at Savannah as members of the Carter courtmartial. The movements and detail of the drill were executed with an amount of precision seldom seen in the Volunteers, and was closely watched by Capt. Mills, Maj. Patton, Col. Woodruff, Col. Mansfield and Capt. Penny, of the Army. Capt. Brooks, of the Cadets, marched his company onto the parade ground in service uniform, and at once took the advance guard formation, throwing out flankers and



advance squads. He then reassembled the company and formed for attack, with the first and sixth squads as a support, second, third, fourth and fifth squads firing line. The line advanced and retired, at quick and double time, and then advanced, firing volleys by squad and section, halted, executed rapid fire, and to the charge then charged for about 50 yards, halting, and pouring three volleys into the retreating enemy. After this Capt. Brooks put his company through several company and platoon movements and part of the manual. The Army officers expressed themselves as being much pleased with the drill, and by the steadiness of the men commented upon the splendid discipline shown.

#### 22d NEW YORK—COLONEL FRANKLIN BARTLETT.

The annual inspection and muster of the 22d New York, so far as numbers and percentage of attendance is concerned, was the best in its history, and, generally speaking, a marked improvement over the past 2 years. Co. A, Capt. Murphy, Co. B, Capt. Haubold; Co. C, Capt. Lillendahl; Co. G, Capt. Dayton, and Co. H, Capt. Isherwood, each paraded 100 per cent. The figures in detail for this year and last are as follows:

	1898.			1897.		
	Pres-ent.	Ab-sent.	T'l.	Pres-ent.	Ab-sent.	T'l.
Field and Staff....	16	0	16	17	0	17
U. C. Staff.....	15	0	15	12	2	14
Hospital Corps.....	12	0	12	8	0	8
Co. A.....	103	0	103	73	0	73
Co. B.....	50	0	50	38	6	44
Co. C.....	56	0	56	59	1	60
Co. D.....	48	1	49	39	0	39
Co. E.....	95	2	97	102	1	103
Co. F.....	75	4	79	60	3	63
Co. G.....	65	0	65	63	0	63
Co. H.....	65	0	65	58	2	60
Co. I.....	65	1	66	62	2	64
Co. K.....	54	1	55	54	1	55
Total.....	719	9	728	645	18	663

#### 69th NEW YORK—LIEUT. COL. E. DUFFY.

Lieut. Col. Edward Duffy, of the 69th New York, was elected Colonel on April 4. He received 14 ballots, while his opponents, Maj. T. F. Lynch and M. J. Spellman, received 8 and 4, respectively. This shows that about half the officers of the regiment are opposed to having Duffy for Colonel. Those who are against him argue that events in the past have demonstrated that his administration when in command almost ruined the organization, and also point to the report of Insp. Gen. McGrath on the matter, as well as to the placing of Lieut. Col. Geo. Moore Smith in command of the 69th over Duffy, when the 69th was ordered on riot duty in Brooklyn a few years since. Those who favor Duffy, however, claim he was never given a fair show, and that General Headquarters was against him, and that he should be given an opportunity to make a record under more favorable circumstances. Be that as it may, the new Commandant will go into office with two bitter factions in the regiment about equally divided, which is very unfortunate for the 69th, and the regiment under these conditions is bound to degenerate. A successful commander must needs have the support of all his officers, and it would have been far better to have compromised on some outsider. Even among many of the rank and file feeling runs high over the election of Duffy. It may wear off, and we hope it will, and that all

will unite for the good of the 69th, but we doubt it. To show the feeling which manifested itself, when it was announced that Duffy had been elected, his name was hissed by a crowd of men in the main hall of the armory and there were loud cheers for his principal opponent, Maj. Thomas F. Lynch. The Major was seized and carried through the hall on the shoulders of his friends. Not a cheer was heard for the new Colonel. Cheers were also given with a will for Maj. Spellman. There was some disorder in Co. D over the fact that one of its Lieutenants voted for Duffy, it was claimed, and had not Capt. Strong promptly interfered it would have gone hard with the officer in question. In another company the resignation of a Lieutenant was also wanted by the men on the grounds that he broke a pledge in voting. All the officers were invited to a spread by the newly-elected Colonel, who stated that he would treat all fairly and do all he could for the interests of the regiment.

#### NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Co. F, 9th New York, will hold an interscholastic military competition at the armory Monday evening, April 11.

A detail of 100 men has been selected from the 1st Regt. of Maine National Guards for service on the monitor Montauk, which has been ordered to Portland. They have been picked from the companies at Portland, Biddeford, Lewiston, Auburn, Brunswick, Augusta and Westbrook, preference being given to those accustomed to sea life.

The prompt action of Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, of the 1st Brig., New York, in dishonorably discharging several men of the 9th Regt. on the request of Col. W. Seward, for taking part in a meeting against good order and military discipline, should serve as a warning to any men who are inclined to show disrespect to superior officers, especially at such times as these. It is most essential that every man should bear in mind that discipline is the first essential of a soldier.

Col. Everdell, the first Colonel of the 23d New York, and the first Captain of Co. A, was the guest of honor at a drill and reception given a few nights since by that company. Col. Everdell reviewed the company in the early part of the evening, and was pleased at its showing. At the close of the drill a musical programme was given. The entertainment committee was composed of the following: Lieut. Carl G. Rasmus, Corp. Charles W. Furey, Corp. Constantine and Corp. Howard Newman.

At the anniversary dinner of Squadron A, of New York, on April 2 at Delmonico's, Maj. Gen. C. F. Roe was the guest of honor. During the evening the members of the Squadron presented a handsome silver loving cup to the General, which bore the following inscription:

Presented to  
MAJOR GENERAL ROE  
by the Past and Present Members  
of Squadron A,  
in Recognition of His Labors  
in Its Organization;  
His Wisdom in Its Command and  
His Pride in Its Success. As a Testimony  
of the Universal Love and Respect  
of Those Who Have Served Under Him  
and in Pledge of Their Devotion to  
the Standards He Has Set for Them.  
MDCCCXCVIII.

There were patriotic songs, and among the speakers were Maj. Andrews, Chaplain Morgan, Capt. Bridgman, and others.

Governor Black, of New York, on April 1, through Brig. Gen. Howard Carroll, received a message from

John H. Starin and the Starin Transportation Company, of New York, stating that they would be ready at two hours' notice to transport free the entire National Guard of New York State—say 14,000 men—from New York City to any point or points in the harbor, the lower bay or to the fortifications in Long Island Sound. To this end there will be furnished all necessary landing places, steamers for the troops, steam lighters for guns, caissons and ammunition and barges and tugs for horses and wagon trains.

Co. A, 1st Regt., of Arizona, Capt. Jas. Wiley, having fallen below the minimum, was on March 28 disbanded.

Maj. Gen. C. F. Roe will review the 22d Regt., New York, at its armory on Monday evening, April 11, and a reception will follow.

Gen. McCoskry Butt, of the 1st Brig., New York, has appointed Mr. Herbert Parsons from civil life Judge Advocate of the brigade with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Col. Leonard, of the 12th Regt., New York, has made these appointments on his staff: Lieut. D. Sidney Appleton, to be Regimental Quartermaster; Artificer W. Cowden, of Squadron A, to be a Battalion Quartermaster, and Lieut. S. S. Johnson, of the 12th Regt., to be Inspector of Rifle Practice, with rank of Captain.

#### NAVAL MILITIA.

The first actual step beyond the correspondence incident to present preparation made by the Naval Brigade of Massachusetts was on Friday, April 1, at 7 p. m., when Lieuts. Sears, Dexter, Dillaway and Porter started for League Island Navy Yard. They go to ascertain and make requisition for the needs of the officers and men who are to bring the monitors, Catskill and Lehigh to Boston, so that the trip may be rendered as comfortable as circumstances will allow, as well as to save as much time as possible for all hands.

Nearly all the officers on the detail and a large proportion of the enlisted men have served on the United States monitor Passaic, a sister ship to the two monitors destined for Boston, and are consequently familiar with the type of vessel they are to man.

It is rumored that the brigade is to have its enlisted force of fifty-five seamen to each division increased and that with the increase there will be added one ensign to each division. This would be a good opportunity to revive the office of Commander, so that there may be a continuity of rank, now lacking.

The annual muster and inspection of the First Naval Battalion, held Thursday evening, March 31, showed the command to be in first-class condition. There were 322 officers and men present out of an aggregate membership of 335, which left 13 absent. Last year the figures were 312 present, and 22 absent. The following are the returns of the muster-in detail:

F. S. and N. C. S.....	78	1	79
1st Division, Lieut. Franklin.....	67	7	74
2d Division, Lieut. Dimock.....	85	0	85
3d Division, Lieut. Barnard.....	78	2	80
4th Division, Lieut. Eyre.....	69	3	72
Nos. Corps.....	5	0	5
Total.....	322	13	335

The Second Division, it will be observed, is not only the largest division in the battalion, but was the only one having 100 per cent. at muster. Despite columns of reports to the contrary, the men of the battalion have not yet girdled their loins with cutlasses and gone out of the State to man a monitor, but are still engaged



### The April Number

## North American Review

CONTAINS:

The Great Lakes and the Navy.

By Lieut. J. H. Gibbons, U. S. N.

Reasons for Increasing the Army.

By Lieut. G. B. Duncan, U. S. A.

The Siege of Paris and the Air Ships.

By Karl Blind.

Recollections of the Civil War.

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in routine drills by night on the New Hampshire, and are at business by day. No orders up to the time of our going to press have been issued for the Naval Militia to go into the service of the United States.

#### FORT CROOK, NEB.

Among the officers, golf is taking the place of the usual lawn tennis playing.

Maj. Andrews, the new Adjutant General of this Department, was the guest of Dr. Pilcher last Tuesday.

The new list of service calls went into effect April 1. Reveille now sounds at 5:45 a. m. and retreat roll call at 5:45 p. m.

Miss Kinsie, who has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Davison, left for her home at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco harbor, last Wednesday.

Saturday Mrs. Mosher gave a luncheon, complimentary to Mrs. Forbes and the Misses Patterson, who will leave Monday for the East.

Dr. and Mrs. Pilcher held a reception in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Howard, which was attended by all the members of the garrison, Tuesday, followed by an evening at cards.

The spring drills have commenced and from this time forward all will be busily engaged in outdoor maneuvers every day until the target season or Cuba demands attention.

Thursday Mrs. Moore gave a dinner to twelve of the officers' wives and visiting friends. Those present were Mesdames Forbes, Pilcher, Mosher, Getty, Kreps, Swaine, Davison, Howard, and the Misses Patterson and Miss Koerber.

The last concert of the season by the 22d Inf. band was given last Friday. This was the best concert by far that this splendid band has ever given. The piece of the evening was the rendering of the Hungarian overture, by Keeler Bela, which was played by the entire brass band of 26 pieces. The entertainment closed with the "Star Spangled Banner." During its playing the entire audience remained standing, in accordance with military custom, and at its ending a simultaneous cheer broke from the patriotic military audience.

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#### BORN.

**SAMPLE.**—At Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., March 9, 1898, to the wife of 1st Lieut. W. R. Sample, 13th U. S. Inf., a son.

#### MARRIED.

**HAINES-MASON.**—At St. Helena Church, Beaufort, S. C., March 24, 1898, Helen Mason, daughter of Comdr. Charles H. Rockwell, U. S. N., to Lieut. Henry C. Haines, U. S. Marines.

**KNEPPER-TODHUNTER.**—At Baltimore, Md., March 24, 1898, Lieut. Chester M. Knepper, U. S. N., to Miss Helen Todhunter.

**MANN-ABERCROMBIE.**—At Tampa, Fla., March 26, 1898, Ellen Cary, daughter of Dr. John Boynton Abercrombie, to Lieut. George Hiram Mann, U. S. R. C. S.

#### DIED.

**BAINBRIDGE.**—At San Francisco, Cal., March 29, 1898, Mrs. E. P. Bainbridge, wife of Col. Edmund Cooper Bainbridge, U. S. A., retired.

**HOUGH.**—At Boston, Mass., April 3, 1898, Charles T. Hough, father of Ensign Henry H. Hough, Ensign U. S. N.

**MORRIS.**—At Elizabeth, N. J., March 26, 1898, W. C. Morris, formerly Quartermaster U. S. N., and a veteran of the Mexican war.

**RIESS.**—At Rock Island, Ill., March 29, 1898, Mrs. Geo. Riess, mother of Acting Hospital Steward Herman W. Riess, U. S. A.

**McCLURG.**—Mrs. Ruth A., at West Chester, Pa., on April 1, 1898. Deceased was the widow of the late John R. McClurg, M. D., Surgeon U. S. A., and mother of Surgeon W. A. McClurg, U. S. N.

**WHEAT.**—Entered into rest, at her residence in Alexandria, Va., March 15, Susan M. Wheat, relict of Robert W. Wheat, and daughter of Joel Zane Harper and Francis Slaughter McCoull, granddaughter of Capt. William Harper, who participated in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, and was with Washington at Valley Forge. His wife, Mary Seall, was granddaughter of Sir Nicolas Seall, of Colonial fame. Mrs. Wheat is survived by four children, one being the wife of Chief Engr. H. Herwig, U. S. N., retired.

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93-101 Nassau Street, cor. Fulton, New York.



The "Christian Endeavor World" send us this portrait of Carlton H. Jencks, the sailor of the Maine referred to in the "Army and Navy Journal" of March 19. We publish it with pleasure as an illustration of a fine type of the Yankee tar. The ambition of this young man



Carlton H. Jencks.

was to become a Baptist clergyman, and the Chaplain of the Maine, Rev. Mr. Chidwick, himself a Catholic priest, bears testimony to the active interest shown by young Jencks in the religious work on board ship. There were two others besides Jencks on the Maine who belonged to the Society of "Christian Endeavor." Elmer M. Meistrup, ordinary seaman, West Bay City, Mich., eighteen

years of age; and William Rushworth, rated chief machinist, born in Burnside, England, a married man whose home was in Virginia.

#### MORE MILLIONS FOR RUSSIA'S NAVY. (From the European Edition of the Herald.)

When the Emperor Nicholas II. recently ordered an extraordinary Naval expenditure of 90,000,000 rubles for shipbuilding it was thought that Russia was making a handsome response to the German Naval Septennate and Mr. Goschen's formidable budget, but it appears from the news we publish to-day that Russia has made still further sacrifices to strengthen her fleet.

The Czar has, on the advice of Lord High Admiral



Burning of the Frigate Philadelphia by Decatur, in the Harbor of Tripoli. From Spear's History of the American Navy. Chas. Scribner's Sons.

the Grand Duke Nicholas, authorized a yearly increase of the ordinary Naval expenditure by 3,000,000 rubles for this and the five following years. This makes a grand total of 108,000,000 rubles (or about \$11,000,000) that Russia will spend during that time over and above her usual budget for the Marine Department.

A San Diego (Cal.) correspondent writes: Battery D, 3d Artillery, is at the barracks with Capt. Chas. Humphreys in command and Lieuts. C. A. Bennett and G. T. Patterson assistants. I would give this piece of advice to the boys in blue: You remain in the service long enough to retire and then make your home in San Diego, Cal., when you can live in luxury the balance of your days—apples, apricots, figs, olives, peaches, prunes, lemons, oranges, almonds, raisins, walnuts and grapes in abundance. My retired pay just covers my expenses. I have already gained 15 pounds in weight and feel as if I never would die.



A Frigate Chasing a Small Boat. From an old French engraving, published in Spear's History of the American Navy. Chas. Scribner's Sons.

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St. Louis.....April 27, 10 A. M. | St. Louis.....May 18, 10 A. M.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,  
98-101 Nassau Street, New York.



A STUTTERING ORDERLY.

New York, March 25, 1898.  
To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."  
The story of the stuttering private makes me think of an incident that happened to me while I was commanding a ship in the Pacific Squadron. I had a stuttering orderly who came in my cabin with a report from the officer of the watch, and he stuttered so I could hardly understand him. I said: "How in the world did the recruiting officer pass you. Why if you were on guard and a man attempted to run your post, he would be out of gunshot before you could say 'Halt.'" He threw his hand up in salute and said: "If the Captain pleases, I would sh-sh-shoot first, and say ha-ha-ha-halt afterwards."

J. D. GRAHAM,  
Comdr., U. S. N., Retired.

The Washington "Post" of April 1, 1898, says: Guests of the Raleigh were admiring a large picture that hung in the office of that hostelry last evening. It represents the 12-story addition that is to go up on Twelfth street in the near future, and that will more than double the present capacity of the Raleigh, besides adding greatly to its attractive appearance. Work on the new structure will begin in a very few days, and will be pushed with the utmost vigor. The hotel has had an exceptionally prosperous career from the day it was first opened to the public.

Submarine torpedo boats are now possessed by France, Russia, Turkey, Portugal, Spain, Brazil and Denmark, but none has been used in warfare yet. The best of them all is said to be a Danish boat which has attained a speed of fifteen knots an hour and can remain under the water for eight hours. What the Navy wants is a submarine boat which will really accomplish something in the water, not merely in the daily newspapers.

A party of Japanese engineers found in the islands of Bonin, which are situated near Formosa, and were ceded to Japan after the close of the war with China, a colony of foreigners, mostly outlaws, who had fled from civilization as its enemies or victims, and were living at Bonin an independent life, in a fertile country, with a fine climate, exempt from taxes and all annoying official trammels. The French appear to be in the majority, but there are also English, Italians, Spanish, Swedes and Americans. Certain of them, distinguished by their bearing, manners and education, had been chosen as heads of the community. A similar colony was discovered by a Canadian expedition on the coasts of the Bay of Cumberland. It consists of fishermen, European and Esquimaux. Two of the Europeans had been there between twenty and thirty years, had no desire or intention to return to Europe, no hankering after lost civilization, had become thoroughly acclimatized, married Esquimaux, and were

entirely satisfied with their lot. They had a life of comfort, freedom, peace and indolence—a life which they would not exchange for any in existence. One of the two, an Englishman, lately received the intelligence that he had been bequeathed a large inheritance, and was asked to go to London with a view to take possession. But he declined the overture, preferring his quiet life, with his Esquimaux helpmate, in their Northern home.

The experiences of our Indian frontier wars are recalled by those of the English with the tribesmen in India. A story is told of a wounded British officer, who was heard to ask another when they were in danger of capture, "How many shots have you got in your revolver?" "Only two." "Then don't waste them, old chap; keep one for me, the other for yourself."

Our need of dry docks is shown by the fact that the bottoms of battleships now with the home fleet, have become very foul from long immersion in Southern waters. The speed of the Massachusetts is reported to have been reduced to eleven knots from this cause, and that of the Iowa to fourteen knots.

The German Reichstag March 28 definitely adopted the navy bill without division and amid cheers.

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